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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FORGIVE AND FORGET.

Forgive and forget—it is better
To fling every feeling aside,
Than allow the deep cankering fetter
Of revenge in thy breast to abide.
For thy step thro' life's path shall be lighter
When the load from thy bosom is cast,
And the sky that's above thee be brighter
When the cloud of displeasure is past.

Tho' thy spirit swells high with emotion,
To give back an injustice again,
Let it sink in oblivion's ocean,
For remembrance increases the pain;
And why should we linger in sorrow
When its shadow is passing away,
Or seek to encounter to-morrow
The blast that o'er swept us to day.

Oh! memory's a varying river,
And though it may placidly glide
When the sunbeams of joy o'er it quiver,
It foams when the storm meets the tide
Then stir not its current to madness,
For its wrath thou wilt ever regret,
Tho' the morning beams break on thy sadness
Ere the sunset forgive and forget.

WAITING FOR PRINCE PRETTYMAN.

[Saturday Review.]

Whatever the strong-minded sisterhood may say, marriage is the great object of most women's lives; their chief thought when they are young, their greatest regret, if missed, when they are old. Almost all women of normal healthy development desire to be wives and mothers, and feel that the best of life has been foregone if fate and circumstances have forbidden it. It is a truism to say that the world would not go on else; and there is no reason to be ashamed of the fact or its avowal. There is more need to be ashamed of its denial, representing as this does the absence of some of the noblest and tenderest qualities of womanhood, which yet have to be kept in hand till the fitting moment has arrived. Negation and control, however, are different things. The question, then, with those who have what the world calls "chances," is not, save in rare, exceptional cases, Shall I refuse them all? but, Which shall I take? It is a grave question, as every woman knows who has at the same moment a *bona fide* lover of a good kind and a potential hanger-on of a better; and it is a question in which soul and sense, prudence and passion, the lovely dreams of romance and the greatest chance of practical prosaic happiness, seldom unite. Many girls, chiefly family favorites and considered pretty in their circle, in which opinion they themselves concur, but also some who are neither, refuse all sorts of fair-seeming offers out of the pure unreason of youth and for the sake of the dazzling possibilities of the future. They do not know how many golden balls, ever so much bigger and richer than this, may not be thrown at their feet; and they reject the actual and living man who would really make them very happy if they would only think so, waiting for that apocryphal Prince Prettyman who never comes. They are dimly conscious too that when a woman gives herself in marriage she has lost her present form of intoxicating supremacy, though by tact and temper she may gain another of a more sober and durable kind. The courting time is her time of queenhood; and so long as she keeps from uttering that fatal word Yes, she is mistress of the situation, as the one who has to decide for the misery or happiness of both, and who can confer a favor and grant a prayer. Naturally she is anxious to prolong her sovereignty, knowing that when she marries she sinks from a queen into a slave, and that the lover who fawned upon her as humbly as a dog becomes her master, more or less severe, as soon as the law makes him her husband. All girls feel this; and those among them who have most of what is called maidenly pride in their intuitive knowledge of what their self-surrender means, half-unconsciously half consciously prolong that moment of surrender, as any one else would delay any action by which power was lost, though, in a sense, security was gained. This is one reason why girls with chances hesitate, and why they are sometimes so long in making up their minds that the chances pass them by, and leave them stranded for the remainder of their days.

Another reason of their delay is Prince Prettyman. There are women who are always waiting for the coming of the Prince, like the high-born maidens in the palace towers of romance and fairy-land, and who will be content with nothing less than their ideal realized. Nobody is good enough for them; and their friends stare at the infatuation which led them to refuse such suitable, such excellent offers, for no one knows what reason. Smith is one of the aspirants. He is really a very good fellow, with a nice present income, fair prospects, and no hereditary disease that the world knows of. To be sure he is no Rothschild; and his sharp-featured mother, with his tribe of busy maiden sisters and industrious brothers, do not take rank among the idealities of the human race. But so far as he himself goes, you might find many a worse man, if some better; and Clorinda would not do amiss if she chose him. Clorinda rejects him. She is waiting for Prince Prettyman, —Prince Prettyman, who has no sharp-featured old mother with strict notions about Sundays and chignons; no busy maiden sisters who talk three at a time, and who would consider her house, her maids, and her babies as much theirs as her own; no industrious brothers of all sorts of queer professions, and no amount of "style." Smith's income and prospects and good condition generally are not sufficient for her penniless as she is. She must have perfection all around—Prince Prettyman, and never a flaw in his circumstances, personal or relative. The consequence of which is that at forty she subsists on charitable contributions from her friends, and music-lessons when she can get pupils. Brown comes to the front, and lays siege to the fair Amanda's heart as Smith had done to Clorinda's. He gratifies her romantic aspirations as little as in the other case. He is as worthy a fellow as ever stepped; and he too has enough and to spare for comfort. He would be a quiet, placable kind of husband, who would use his latchkey with discretion, and not make her temper bad by the sourness of his own. He would not philander after pretty women abroad, and he would not rage in the sanctuary at home. He would give her a liberal allowance for pins and housekeeping; and he would take the boys off her hands at holiday time, and be generally willing to save her both trouble and annoyance. But with all these slices of solid pudding he is not Prince Prettyman; consequently he is nowhere in the running. His eyes are small, his nose composes badly in a photograph, his voice is unmelodious, and his hands are uncomfortable about the joints. Nevertheless, small eyes, a mean nose, and uncomfortably articulated hands, united with a good home life and a kind husband, are better than beauty and a bad heart, rapture in the honeymoon and repentance ever after. Yet Amanda, like her sister, refuses honest homely Brown in favor of the beautiful Prince over the seas; and the chances are so many as to make a certainty that the Prince will never cross those seas at all, and that Amanda too will go husbandless through life because of the tinsel picture which romance had drawn on her young soul, and which there was not enough common-sense about her to rub out; or perchance, worse still, she will end with marrying Brown's clerk, who has every disadvantage his master had, and nothing of his compensations.

Prince Prettyman has many impersonations—as many as there are silly girls who wait for him. With some it is absolutely necessary that he should be in the army. The glitter of epaulets and the jingle of spurs are worth any amount of stupid, civilian, workaday virtues, and nothing but a well-set-up cavalry officer can get a hearing from the garrison belles who have learnt but one litany of love. With others a man whose soul is devoted to dogs and horses is the only kind of person who carries Prince Prettyman's credentials. Talk of a well-conditioned City merchant, with a sprinkling of gray hairs and suspicious tracts of shining scalp, or of a rising young professional who could as soon mount a camel as a horse, to those sweet creatures whose fancy paints the gallant hussar or the fast young squire—talk of fidelity, tenderness, truth and the like, without dash, without personal beauty, without the glittering insignia of Prince Prettyman—and you talk to the deaf. They have their ideal man and their ideal conditions, and nothing short of either will be accepted. A beautiful young painter or poet, with soft eyes and a silvery voice, well up in the religion of art and cultivated to the highest point in æsthetics, is Prince Prettyman to one. This is in all probability the kind which talks of the union of souls, and forgets the butcher's bill. It is a way both he and his admirers have; the debasing considerations of filthy lucre chilling the ardor of the soul in a remarkable manner. It is a pity that the tax gatherer should be so obdurate; and that Prince Prettyman, sailing over the silver sea of creative fancy, should be brought up every now and then with a round turn to the barren stake of poverty, or grounded on the grating shallows of domestic bills with no effects to meet them. A high class of diplomatic looking person is the hero of one young maiden who has ideas; and she will accept no offer, however eligible, if the maker thereof stands below six feet, is round in body, and of an indiscriminate kind of social position. So it goes on; Prince Prettyman, whatever his special form, always looming in the horizon, always being waited for, and in the great majority of cases never coming.

It is a complaint as old as man, that we only know how to live when we have done with life. The saying is essentially true of marriage and of the right kind of person to choose. Girls of romantic tendencies think they ought not to marry unless with the most passionate *furore* of love. They do not know that respect and compatibility of temper are better sureties for a happy life than a passion which must in time wear itself out, however strong it may be now, and of which the best hope is that it may become friendship. Good plain common-sense men, who would make excellent husbands, but are nothing to look at, are refused by certain of the feather-headed, in favor of a dream that will never be realized, a fancy that has no more substance than a soap-bubble. Or personal worth is refused for mere wealth, quite as often as for penniless romance. The man of girl's fancy is too handsome to be a traitor, a *roue*, weak, or of so wayward a temper that her life, if she marries him, will be simply a torture. She is sure of him, she says with indignation, when stony-hearted wisdom points out his patent flaws, and experience preaches caution and renunciation. She shows that love will not fly out of her window when poverty stalks in at the door; or she does not believe he is a *roue* now; whatever the evidence. And even if he is, she comforts herself with the sensible reflection that a reformed rake makes notoriously the best husband; and no woman is proof against the seduction of reforming the man she loves, and bringing him to virtue by means of her wiles. She is in love, and she believes that her love is eternal. Pretty girls of poor circumstances and belonging to large families, whom it would be an incalculable relief to get well settled, have been known to refuse eligible offers from good men, because of this fancy of theirs about Prince Prettyman. Of course one would not like to see women give themselves to any one, no matter who he might be, for the sake of getting married; but the solid things of life should be taught them as well as its poetic beauties; and false hopes, false ideals, unsubstantial loves, should be rigorously excluded. A bad marriage or a loveless life is not a pleasant *coda* to that never-acted romance; nor is the disenchantment which comes with such cruel certainty on the heels of the love-sick and unsuitable marriage a blessing to be desired. Beauty fades, passion cools, the blindness of romance gets couched when seeing is to late; poetry does not pay the butcher; and gallantry of bearing of the "long-sword, saddle, bridle" kind is apt to lose itself in domestic bad language when the pot is empty of pudding, and half a dozen children swarm about the musty lodgings or dingy quarters to which love and folly have reduced the gay lieutenant and his bride. On the whole, Prince Prettyman is a dangerous fellow either to get or to wait for, having the trick of unsubstantiality throughout. Romantic girls would do well to reflect that, if they are to have only one gown in a lifetime, they had better buy one that will wash and wear creditably to the end, rather than a flimsy bit of finery that looks well only in the beginning, and goes to pieces before the first year is out.

* * *

Particulars of the Destruction of the Alexandra Palace.

London papers furnish the particulars of the recent burning of the Alexandra Palace, one of the finest pleasure-houses in that city, of which we have already had the account by telegraph. The London Telegraph of June 10, in an editorial article, says:

"The builders of the really beautiful edifice omitted one essential point in its arrangement for the public need—they forgot water. The new People's Palace—which was to be the sister, rather than the rival, of that so well known at Sydenham—stands on Muswell Hill. By the contour of the ground there would be no natural supply of water there to provide against the chances of fire; and it seem that the artificial supply was either imperfectly completed or very insufficient. Accordingly, when the flames broke forth, everything was against the preservation of the structure. All will remember how the Crystal Palace blazed when the flames took possession of the tropical department. The edifice at Muswell Hill was composed of far more inflammable material, being largely built with the timbers and planking from the exhibition of 1862. Those in charge of it were as yet hardly acquainted with all its ramifications, for it was nearly 1,000 feet in length, with an extreme breadth of 430 feet, the dome rising to height of 220 feet with a diameter of 170 feet. It was in the central transept covered by the huge cupola that the fire first seized upon the structure, and the helplessness of man in presence of the 'devouring element' was never more painfully shown. There were hydrants, but the water was not turned on; there were turncocks, but no water to speak of was forthcoming, and, though the palace and grounds were full of people willing to help, none knew what to do.

"There were exceptions, no doubt, to this general collapse of resources, but the last thing expected was that the new pleasure house would fall a prey to the flames, and its staff were simply not ready for a great conflagration. Once well established among the girders, the fire ran its course with fierce rapidity along each wing of the nave and up the transepts. Engines were telegraphed for and despatched with the alacrity which so honorably distinguishes the force commanded by Captain Shaw. But the roads to Muswell Hill are long and steep, and immense lengths of hose were required to be of use. What could be done was done to save the valuable objects accumulated within the building. The sad upshot of all was that before the sun set the Alexandra Palace was a smoking ruin, and London, which had just rejoiced in the possession of a handsome place of holiday resort—invaluable for the citizens of the North and East—learned by the evening that this costly construction was as if it had never been—destroyed utterly in one brief afternoon."

The organ, which was a magnificent piece of musical architecture, was destroyed by the fire, but the costly tapestry, the precious water-colors of Turner and other masters and the principal oil-paintings lent by public spirited collectors, are reported to have been saved.

The Times confirms the reported safety of the most precious articles in the building, and says:

"The fire arose from sheer carelessness, and owed its destructive power to the grossest neglect. Its origin seems precisely the same as that of the late fire at Canterbury Cathedral. A metal-worker engaged on the roof outside had in use his small brazier of lighted coals. According to one account he actually left this brazier behind him when he went to his dinner. At all events, lighted coal from one of these braziers was the sole cause of mischief. It found its way into some crevice of the roof amidst inflammable materials, and half a dozen other men who were at work on the roof had barely time to escape before the whole dome was enveloped in flames."

* * *

A LETTER from Sweden represents King Oscar as saying that he had for many years been desirous of visiting America, adding, "I should have gone to America when I was a prince, and it was always my intention, but many duties devolved upon me, and in later years, when my brother's health was improved, I could not leave. Now I am King, and the best place for a king to be is in his own country. I mean to send my son, the prince, as soon as his studies are far enough advanced to permit him to travel, as did the Prince of Wales. The Sweedish people in the United States will be glad, to know, to see him. All the accounts we receive show that they are welcomed by the Americans."

A LATE Kentuckian bequeathed his two daughters $3,000, and left debts of only $58. The administrator prevailed upon them to put the estate into the courts, and it came out last week, after a two years' course, when every cent of the $3,000 was found to have been swallowed by insatiate justice.

A NEW YORK Central Railroad conductor seized a nobby dressed young fellow who had dropped an insulting note in a lady's lap on his train, the other day, dragged him from his seat and led him by the ear through the train to the smoking car, where he bade him remain. The passengers enjoyed the young reprobate's discomfiture.

DONT, BE IN A HURRY TO GO.

Come, boys, I have something to tell you;
Come here, I would whisper it low;
You're thinking of leaving the homestead,
Don't be in a hurry to go.
The city has many attractions,
But think of the vices and sins,
When once in the vortex of fashion,
How soon the course downward begins.

You talk of the mines of Australia,
They're wealthy in treasures, no doubt,
But ah, there is gold in the farm, boys,
If only you'll shovel it out.
The mercantile life is a hazard,
The goods are first high and then low,
Better risk the old farm awhile longer—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The great busy West has inducements,
And so has the busiest mart,
And wealth is not made in a day, boys,
Don't be in a hurry to start.
The banker and broker are wealthy.
They take in their thousands or so—
Ah, think of their frauds and deceptions—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The farm is the safest and surest;
The orchards are loaded to-day;
You are free as the air of the mountain,
And monarch of all you survey.
But stay on the farm awhile longer,
Though profits come in rather slow,
Remember you've nothing to risk, boys—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

Facts for the Household.

BIRDSNEST PUDDING.

Take tart, mellow apples; pare and slice them; spread in a buttered deep tin. Make the butter as follows:—One cup of sweet cream half a cup of sweet milk, a little salt, one teaspoon cream tartar, half teaspoon soda; pour over the apples and bake. It is excellent when eaten with sweet cream and sugar.

STEAMED INDIAN PUDDING.

Take one teacup of sweet milk half teacup buttermilk, half teacup molasses, two cups Indian meal, one of flour, one of English currants, one teaspoon saleratus and salt; put it in a basin, set in a steamer over boiling water for two hours; serve with a sauce made of butter and sugar or sweetened cream.

CURRANT JELLY AND JAM.

A writer in Hearth and Home says: Currants are swelling rapidly, and jellying time will soon be here. This year I shall try a new recipe for jelly and jam. Pick the currants from the stem, press the juice out of them (I should use a portable cider-mill for the purpose if I had one), boil the juice twenty minutes, then add a pound of coarse-grained, granulated sugar to every pint of juice; boil three minutes, and dip into tumblers. The crushed currants will be good canned.

A GOOD OMELET.

Take five or six eggs, one table-spoonful of flour, one of melted butter, and a table-spoonful of milk to each egg. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth. Mix the yolks, well-beaten with the other ingredients, whites last, and add salt after it is in the pan. Grease the frying-pan, and pour the mixture in a thin layer; turn one-half over upon the other as it thickens, or roll it up. Cook to a delicate brown—it requires close attention. Finely-minced or grated meet stirred into this omelet varies the dish.

LEMON TART.

To the grated rind and the juice of one lemon add a teacupful of sugar; stir into a teacupful of warm water one teaspoonful of corn-starch and two finely powdered Boston crackers, and add to the lemon and sugar; whip to a froth the white of one and the yolks of two eggs. Add these to the foregoing, stirring briskly, and pour into a plate lined with a light crust. While the above is baking in a moderately heated oven, whip the remaining white of egg to a froth and stir in three teaspoonsful of powdered sugar. When the tart is done remove from the oven and spread the beaten white over the top; then return to the oven and allow to brown slightly.

* * *

DRESS.

Civilization vs. the Peculiarities of Costume.

Are we more civilized in our dress than in our dwellings? Not a whit. Our guide and ruler here is that irresponsible tyrant we call fashion, and neither comfort nor beauty has a word to say. To be sure men have discarded many absurdities, though they have retained more. They hold to their stiff shirt collars which rasp their necks, their wide expanse of linen front; which the very act of fastening rumples, their meaningless swallow-tails, their hideous half, their tight-fitting military uniform, and all the mysteries of seam and gusset and band, which are mere symbols of the art of cutting out and not necessary to the comfort of shape. But even with the follies they retain they can move about with ease and unhampered. Women, on the contrary, torture themselves in the name of fashion with touching fidelity. They would as soon forego their nationality as their stays; and the Thirty-nine Articles are less sacred to them than their multiplicity of garments all hanging from the waist. It is to keep these up, and lessen their heavy weight, that they put themselves into steel cages which destroy all grace of line and all comfort of movement, save in walking. The beauty of simplicity is a thing dead and done with in their code. Heads are loaded with false hair stuck about with lace, feathers, flowers, and colored glass; ears are pierced that bits of crystalized earth, or imitations thereof, may be hung into the holes; health is destroyed, and the tender vital organs which nature has so seduously protected by the outer casing of ribs are compressed and crushed that the waistband may be reduced to seventeen inches; and the highest efforts of military genius are directed to the most elaborate method of sewing one bit of stuff on to another bit of stuff, to the confusion of anything like a leading line or an intelligible idea. We laugh at the Chinese "golden water-lillies;" the Papaun head-dress, the Hindu nose-ring, the African lip-distender; we laugh while we look in the glass and complacently brush out our frills, and congratulate ourselves in looking "stylish', and "well got up." But our highest efforts culminate in partial nakedness in the middle of winter if we are women, in black broad cloth in the dog-days if we are men—in absurd lengths of silk trailing after us as we walk in the one case, in a ridiculous pennon meandering at our backs in the other; they culminate in fashion, not in use, or beauty, or simplicity; but while we do thus dress without personal convenience or artistic meaning, we have no true civilization in the matter of our clothes. Modern millinery is neither art nor nature. It is our translation of the primitive man's delight in rags and gaudy colors; and there is no essential difference between the two. What difference there is consists simply in conventional acceptance; but the æsthetic base of each is the same.—[Cornhill Magazine.

* * *

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

New Notions of Etiquette—The Shah's Jewels.

Dr. Russell writes as follows to the London Times, from Berlin:—

The Shah is, according to European notions, a savage in many respects—proud, wilful, sensual, and arbitrary. If punctuality be "the politeness of princes," as it is said to be, the Shah would, in consequence of his utter indifference to engagements, be one of the most ill-mannered men in the world. He kept the parade at Potsdam, ordered by the Kaiser, waiting a couple of hours. He kept the Queen for half an hour at the railway station waiting for him. He would not go to breakfast when it was announced, at the time of invitation, but walked about in the garden, and then, seeing an arbor which pleased him, desired to have his breakfast brought there.

When he sat at dinner yesterday he put his fingers in his plate and ate with them, and if he came on a piece of some dish which he did not like, he took it out of his mouth and threw it down—not on the ground, but on the Queen's (Empress') dress. If free from the more horrid vices attributed to Persians by travelers, he is quite without shame or scruple in his disregard of what is called morality by Christians and good Mussulmen. I came home from Potsdam in the same carriage with some of his suite—very fine gentlemen as far as their lace and clothing went—but with all the frivolity and arrogance of ignorant and uneducated men.

Their talk was of their own prowess and of clothes; how they could ride better than any people in the world, because they could back a horse from the desert and ride him, whereas Europeans rode only horses which were already broken in—a Prussian officer dryly remarked, "The difference is that we direct the course of our horses, and that your horses follow their own."

They all spoke French, and the Shah knows it much better than he would be thought to do from his mode of speaking it, as when he is quite at his ease he can talk it pretty fluently. But he is not much at his ease with European barbarians, and it is ludicrous to see him standing alone in a crowd with a clear space round him and no one to talk to, for he balances first on one leg and then on another, "like a hen on a hot griddle," and does not know what to do with them or his hands. When he turns his back and the spectator calmly surveys his exterior, freed from the distracting influences of his diamonds, the Shah does not present an imposing appearance.

His face is seldom animated, and there is something incongruous in the position of his respectable gold spectacles, a la Thiers, on his aquiline nose, under a Persian cap.

THE SHAH'S JEWELS.

The jewels of the Shah have quite surpassed the reports of their size and value which preceded their owner's arrival. The treasury of Persia, we all know, was rich, to an incredible richness, with accumulated wealth of the sort; but no one was prepared to see *mortalibus oculis*, a diamond near twice the size of the Koh-i-noor, or "Mountain of Light" (now in the possession of the Queen of England, once Runjeet Singh, the Lion of Lahore's greatest glory), stuck in front of a man's sword-belt, and five diamonds, each larger than that jewel of jewels, *en echelon* up his coat from waist to shoulder. These stones are scarcely cut, and do not show as they ought, but they are of surpassing purity. The Shah's sword-belt is a treasure house in itself. The sheath is studded with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds, which shame their setting of purest gold. The front of his coat is garnished with rows of brilliants instead of lace. The collar and sleeves are crusted with them, and his orders are of the most precious jewels. His spurs flash like sunbeams. All this on the person of a man who has nothing noble in mien or face, although he is above the average height of the Indian Mussluman noblesse.

* * *

A HANDSOME silver tea-service is offered as a prize for the ugliest woman at an Indiana county fair, but strange to say there is no competition for it.

Two London swells recently had a quarrel about a bet, and, after a challenge had been given and accepted, a difficulty arose about the choice of weapons. They referred it to Guy Livingstone, the author, who decided that they should meet in the middle of Piccadilly with horse-whips, and belabor each other till one cried enough. This plan was insisted on, and the combat actually came off in that manner, resulting in the speedy satisfaction of one of the parties.

Two young Cubans, Joseph Garcia and B. F. Rives, recently fell out in New Orleans, and the matter was finally settled by Rives killing Garcia. They had been bosom friends for four years, and had watched each other in sickness. They were cigar makers, and had long worked side by side. About a month ago they had a disturbance of speech, and became utter strangers so far as speaking was concerned. They had in them the spirit which enjoys cock-fights and bull-baits, and it became irrepressible in the soul of Garcia. He met Rives on the street one day and sprang at him like a tiger. Both men fought with dirk knives until the battle was over, when Garcia lay dead. Rives was taken to jail, and appears to be satisfied that he did only his duty—defend himself. He has a wife and children in New Orleans. Garcia had a wife in Cuba.

THE PROUD HEART BROKEN.

Tell him—tell him that in the hall
I was the light of the festival;
Tell him how proudly I paced the dance,
What powers I bore in a word or glance,
And how each wave of my careless hand
Seemed a strong spell, like a king's command.

Tell him—tell him my lips was wreathed
With a glad, cold smile when his name was
breathed;
Tell him I laughed with the proud and cold,
In mockery deep at those days of old—
Those dreams of folly, the fair, the dim,
When my haughty spirit was bound to him.

But tell him not—tell him not, day by day,
The light of my dark eyes blanched away;
Tell him not how in the hush of night,
His form would arise to my aching sight;
Till my hands were clasped o'er my closed eyes,
To shut out those haunting memories.

Friend! gentle friend! thou hast loved me long,
And thy heart is stirred with my woe and wrong;
Oh! be it ne'er to the false one known
That my spirit's worship was his alone,
In my dying heart is a gush of pride;
Tell him not—tell him not how I died.

Say that I passed in my flush of power;
A rose, dashed by a sudden shower;
A string, which burst in the tide of song,
Touched by a hand too full and strong;
A star, that shot from its lofty sphere,
Losing its lustre and glory here.

Farm Notes.

HOW TO START CARROTS AHEAD OF WEEDS.

A correspondent, after giving his process of preparing the ground which is ridged, &c., immediately before sowing the seed, prepares his seed as follows:—He puts it into a bag and dips the bag into water, thoroughly wetting the seed. He leaves the seed thus wet in a warm room, say in the kitchen, for about thirty-six hours, or until the seed is nearly ready to sprout. The time required will depend upon the temperature of the room. He then spreads the seed out of a cloth or some convenient place, and stirs occasionally until it is dry enough to run through a seed planter, without sticking together. The seed is then ready to plant, which is done with a planter, and if the seed is good the carrots will come up before any weeds.

VENTILATING STACKS.

A new invention had been adopted this year at the Prince Consort's farm and the Norfolk farm at Windsor, England, for the preservation of hay ricks from the heating occasioned by confined air and moisture. A long perforated tube, fixed in short lengths which fit into each other, is built into the body of the rick as it is carried up, and surmounted by a cowl, which turns with the wind and provides a constant down current; an upward current is also arranged for on inner tube, which is solid, opens at the bottom, and so completes the circulation. This invention is also adapted to granaries and ships in transit, but in those several arms are provided, running out from the central shaft at right angles, so as to distribute the air through the body of the grain.

PILE UP THE MANURE.

Yes, pile up the manure—and don't let any lie scattered about the yards. We have had, in most sections, a wet backward Spring; the land has been soft, and it has been difficult to draw manure on the fields. Help has also been scarce and high, and the weather bad; so we may conclude that less than the usual amount of work has been done, and that more than the usual amount of manure is still left in the yards.

Many farmers save, pile and rot their manure, so as to use it for a top dressing for wheat in the Fall. Such farmers have doubtless taken up their manure as soon as the stock was taken from the yards. But many others, who are not accustomed to this practice, have their manure still scattered over the yards, just as it has accumulated through the Winter and Spring. These farmers may yet gain largely by piling their barn-yard manure; and I would suggest that this manure be well piled and rotted, and used just before sowing to top-dress the land for Winter grain. Manure applied in this way will give the young plants an early and vigorous start, and give them a better growth and root, so they will stand a better chance to live through an unfavorable Winter and Spring, and to yield a satisfactory crop at harvest. This top-dressing will also be of considerable benefit to to the new seeding in Spring, which is generally sown on grain, and give a much better crop of clover or grass. Where a good meadow is desired, it will be of special benefit to the coming crops of hay. If winter grain is not grown, or the manure is not needed on the land sown, the manure may be spread on clover or grass land, in the Fall, that is to be plowed up the next Spring for corn. Manure used in this way often pays better than when applied in any other way. I have for some years been of the opinion that barnyard manure, as made in most grain sections, where there is more or less straw and other course litter mixed with the dung, pays much the best when piled, rotted and applied to Winter grain or grass in the Fall. Where there is not much straw or other litter with the manure, and no good absorbents are at hand to mix with it to make a compost, probably the sooner the manure can be used, the better.

In piling manure, care should be taken to locate the piles in the yards so they will not be in the way when drawing in hay and grain in the Summer. Then begin by pitching all up clean from the bottom. This is important, as any straw or other litter left under the pile, which has not been forked over, will not rot but come out about as coarse as it was when covered up. The sides of the pile should be carried up as near perpendicular as they can be conveniently made, and the top left a little dishing, so there may be little chance for loss of manure by washing. The piles should be about five feet high, and as wide and long as the manure within convenient reach will make them. Of course several piles will be made, each placed so as to be most convenient to the manure, and at the same time out of the way of other work. If the piles are well-made, and contain a suitable proportion of straw or other absorbents, there will be very little loss from evaporation, or by the washing of rains.—[Country Gentleman.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June, 28, 1873

THE New York *Evening Post* wants to know "if newspapers cannot give their opinion on public bodies and public men without incurring legal risks, what is the use of having public journals?"

SKEATOR CARPENTER will give his reasons why he supported the grab bill at Janesville, Wisconsin, on the 26th. He will have a happy time in convincing the tax-payers that Congress acted wisely in voting away $1,500,000 of the people's money.

As the hot weather comes upon us the newspapers are turning their attention to that fearful disease, hydrophobia, probably the most appalling of all the ills that poor human nature has fallen heir to. A cure is spoken of in England as the Birling cure; a Dr. GIBSON, Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens at Bombay, had the reputation of curing it in every case to which he had an opportunity of applying his remedy, while Dr. STONE affirms that the disease is beyond the reach of medical skill, and that those who are reputed to have been cured, in reality never were the subjects of the disease. Sir THOMAS WATSON, a distinguished English physician, recommends immediate amputation of the wounded limb above the point of injury; while Mr. McDONALD advises the immediate application of muriatic acid to the wound, which he says will decompose the *virus* and destroy its power. The best preventive is to kill the dog before he bites any one.

> Now that equalization is going into effect, persons from the rural districts, aided, abetted and inspired by an intriguing Councilman or two—and some others who like to put their services and sympathies where they will do the most good for themselves—have gone into Court with a series of pitiful plaints, giving out that their holdings are over-valued, and that the work of revision and equalization was not in all respects correct.—*Dispatch.*

Surely no one can imagine the press has not ample room and verge enough to blow on whom it pleases, when such a gross and insolent attack can be made upon citizens of the most reputable standing, for availing themselves of the defense accorded by the law against wholesale confiscation. It is absolutely insufferable that such assaults should be tolerated in a community making any pretention to decency.

We are gravely informed by this self-conceited and self-constituted censor, that it is all proper the minority should suffer for the good of the majority. It is abundantly manifest that if this assessment stands, a great many will be made to suffer, whether for the benefit of the majority or not we do not pretend to say—but as regards the actual suffering of wrong there can be no question.

One would almost be led to believe from the eloquent effort of the *Dispatch*, that the old city had impoverished itself for the good of the rural districts; and that the outsiders had not only gas and water privileges, but also the protection of the police they never see. If they have gas they have to pay for it, and when the dirty, oily water comes they will have it to pay for it too. When men whose character would certainly not suffer in comparison with the BAYARD of the *Dispatch*, affirm that they are willing to to sell at one-third off the valuation affixed by this wonderfully smart Board of Assessors, the common mind will suspect that there's a good deal of rottenness in this Ring arrangement; and that the assessment was made in such a manner as to neutralise the one-third deduction, upon which the *Dispatch* dilates so earnestly.

HOW ARE CASH VALUES TO BE TESTED.

If the Board of Appeal on city assess-ents mean by dismissing the appellants h as to the value of his property, and l public declaration of willingness to s at a sum named, that he is not to be beved; how is the cash value of proper to be ascertained? MADISON BAEY, of the Fourteenth ward, whose Frorty was assessed at $72,500 made oatlefore the Board, and states to the publ that he will sell the same for $50,0, and declares he does not consider worth more. Yet his case is dismisd, as was that of many others under milar circumstances. What strongeroof can be furnished of the value ofroperty than was given in the above ca. The whole of this is a farce, an expense burlesque.

WELL SAID.

The Philadelphia *Press* refers to the efforts of GEROE M. DALLAS, Esq, of the Constitutnal Convention, in behalf of the rights c a free and independent press, in glowig terms, which we heartily endorse. Ie would make an excellent candidae for Supreme Judge. The *Press* says:

> The thanks of th press of Pennsylvania are due to George . Dallas, Esq., for his persistent advocacy in the Constitutional Convention of reform in our libel laws. Although both of Mr. Lallas' propositions were rejected, he undoubtedly compelled the equitable proposition that was yesterday adopted. He threw himself into this movement of his own accora and with an earnestness that attested his sincerity. A gentleman in thought and manner, he neither expects nor desires praise for his course, and the encomiums that will be showered upon him by the press will be as spontaneous and hearty as was his own action. There are no honors in the gift of the people too great for this gentleman.

AN INDIAN WAR IN PROSPECT.

In our news columns of yesterday morning there was a statement dated at Minneapolis on the day previous, of the receipt at that point of a telegram from Bismarck, a station situated on the Northern Pacific Road, that a party sent out the day before (16th) from Fort Abraham Lincoln, had been attacked by a party of Sioux. The Indians were met and repulsed by two companies of infantry and some cavalry, and in this fight four of the Sioux were killed.

We published a letter a few days since from the Chief Engineer of the Road, in which he says that various opinions are entertained concerning the disposition of the Indians, but he seems to think that the strength of the military escort furnished for the protection of the surveying party, will deter the Indians from attempting anything more serious than predatory or skirmishing annoyance. The escort in question consists of two thousand troops under Gen. STANLEY, including CUSTER's fine regiment of cavalry, which has been sent from its recent stamping ground in the South, for duty on the North Pacific.

We look for nothing short of a war with these Sioux, who are by no means to be despised; for, with their eight thousand warriors, and their superior civilization—superior we mean to other tribes—they will be no despicable foes. That they are savages of the very worst kind, the horrible massacre in Minnesota in 1862 under the direction of their Chief, LITTLE CROW, will be proof sufficient. A war with these Indians will be no mere amusement for our army, and many of our young officers just fresh in their regimentals, will not have to wait as long as SHERMAN imagined, for an opportunity to win their spurs. A war with the Sioux means a terribly bloody encounter, in which there will be blows to receive as well as to give. We would not be at all surprised any day at the receipt of news of an attack by them on General STANLEY's column; of course there can be but one result of any such effort—the Sioux will be crushed to powder. But how can it be avoided. The growth of the country and its material improvement cannot be clogged by a few thousand miserable savages who bid fair within a few years to pass away from earth, without leaving one vestige to mark the fact that they once had an existence.

GO TO WORK.

We are informed by telegraph, that business is suspended in Nashville on account of the cholera. The pecuniary loss to that city will be almost incalculable, owing to the scare the appearance of cholera always produces. Half a dozen cases in this city would frighten all the country people who supply us with marketing of every description, and all the dealers in Western Pennsylvania who draw their supplies from this point, inflicting a great pecuniary loss to our merchants. We should then have a howl go up against the newspapers for creating a panic, and demands made upon the Board of Health to do impossible things. It will be required to suddenly cleanse the gutters, drain ponds, provide Hospitals, remove the sick and bury the dead, without a word as to where the means are to come from. If our business men would move in this matter just now, when the city is clear of every epidemic, and co-operate with the Board of Health with some money and moral support, our city ordinarily one of the healthiest in the Union, might be prepared to meet the cholera or any other epidemic with some degree of confidence, and arrest a panic and a heavy loss to our trade. Our citizens may depend the press will not attempt to conceal a single case of the dreaded disease, if it should make its appearance; and it will be sheer folly to attribute the scare which follows to that fact, as was done in the case of the small-pox a couple of years ago. To provide proper precautions for the health of our city, is a duty which should appeal to the municipal authorities and invoke the hearty co-operation of all classes of citizens.

IN the Ohio Constitutional Convention as in Pennsylvania, the lawyers have a sweeping majority.

POMEROY don't want to be vindicated yet awhile. When his case was called in the Shawnee district court of Kansas on Monday, his counsel begged for a continuance on the ground that they were not prepared for a trial, and it was granted.

To get the back-pay of members of Congress into the Treasury it is necessary that the member shall draw it and hand it in himself, otherwise it still forms a portion of his assets. This is what Senator SHERMAN should do instead of writing explanatory letters, such as appeared on Saturday.

BY a vote of ayes 58, nays 57, the Constitutional Convention has decided to adjourn from Friday next, June 27th., till the third Tuesday of October. So in all probability the new Constitution will not be submitted to a vote of the people until after the October election. This arrangement is acceptable to the ring.

FOR volumes 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the "Papers Relating to the Treaty of Washington" we are indebted to Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE GERMAN REPUBLIC.

That the fools are not all dead yet, is manifest from a letter of an American in Germany, who sets up for a prophet upon the solitary and singular prediction that the German Empire will be converted into a Republic "one and indivisable," as those glorious humbugs, the French Republicans of '92 termed their bloody machine. While we who were born Republicans, and whose Republic has been a natural and unforced growth from the day the first ship-load of emigrants landed upon the shores of what are now the United States, can scarce keep up the semblance of a Republican government by laws and written constitutions, it is the very madness of folly to suppose that any people in Europe can, at one dash, tear up by the roots all the traditions of a thousand years, and quietly step right into a Democratic Republican form of Government.

The French have made the attempt upon three occasions and are now engaged in the fourth effort, with no very flattering prospect of success. Spain's Republic is even now in the last throes of a premature death, and we would not be at all surprised at any moment, at the receipt of a telegram from that much republicked country, announcing the triumphant entrance of DON CARLOS into Madrid, and the dispersion of the colleagues of COSTELAR; those fancy politicians who imagine that governments are changed by some trick of a political magician, instead of growing up out of the wishes and necessities of the people.

At this very moment the populace of France outside of Paris, are Bonapartists; the mob of Paris are Communists, and the traders in Paris and the other cities of France are probably more Orleanists than anything else; while the old families who flourished under the Bourbons are adherents of HENRY V. In Spain the mass of the people are in favor of DON CARLOS, whom they are ready to welcome with all the absolutism that surrounded FERDINAND VII in his very worst days. The Germans differ *toto cœlo* from the French and Spaniards. They are essentially a thinking people, they know that they are by no means ready for a Republic. They are satisfied to travel from absolutism to a Republican form of government through the intermediate state of a Constitutional monarchy such as they now have. They are wise enough to be aware of the benefit of hastening slowly to the desired haven. They will get ready before the attempt is made; and when they finally resolve to establish a Republican government, they will go to work as resolutely and as well prepared as they went in to war with France, and as successfully.

WE publish in another column a forcible speech by W. H. SMITH, Esq., of this city delivered in the Constitutional Convention on the law of libel. The larger part of Mr. SMITH's active career was spent in the service of the press. As an editor of many years experience, he was better qualified to understand and express in proper terms, the wants and limits of independent journalism than those who have taken upon themselves the responsibility of determining the question. When Mr. SMITH first moved in this matter in the Convention he found but little support; but pressing it with ability and energy he succeeded in enlisting some of the most notable men in that body in its behalf, Yet the propositions of Messrs SMITH, WOODWARD, DALLAS and BIDDLE were all voted down, and a section adopted, which, it is doubtful whether it is any improvement upon the old provision of 1790.

WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG RISES TO EXPLAIN.

KELLOGG, of Louisiana, was interviewed, at his own request, by a reporter of the New York *Tribune*, and being in the mood for talking, said more, perhaps, than he intended to, which was likely to bring him to grief with the administration. He attempted a denial, which was rather limp, and for which the *Tribune* goes for him, as follows:

> We should like to know in the first place what Mr. Kellogg means by a "purported interview." He will hardly have the effrontery to say that he held no conversation with our correspondent, when the meeting took place by appointment, and with a full understanding of its object. We should like to know in the second place what he means by saying the "purported" interview is "incorrect." In what is it incorrect? The conversation lasted two hours; the story of it filled two columns of the *Tribune*; it touched upon a great variety of subjects. What are the mistakes? Are they great or small?—mistakes of language or mistakes of fact? To say merely that a long narrative like that is "incorrect," is evasive.
>
> Mr. Kellogg committed the fault, common with politicians of his class, of talking too much for his own good. He was invited by our correspondent (of whom we may say, in passing, that in all our professional experience we have never met with a more faithful, clear-headed, and scrupulously accurate man), to state his views of the political and financial condition of the State. He spoke, as our correspondent observed, "with very little reserve," and we gave our reasons at the time for believing that in regard to the proclamation he told the simple truth. We had received information to the same effect from another source ten days before. Mr. Kellogg, in his anxiety to excuse himself, did not reflect sufficiently upon the full significance of his statements. He did not consider how they would look in print. He admitted, perhaps, more than he originally meant to admit. And now he hopes to smooth the matter over by a vague and general declaration that "the interview is incorrect." That is a very convenient sort of disclaimer; but it does not meet the emergency.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Final Proceedings on the Libel Section.

Remarks of Wm. H. Smith of Allegheny.

The following section was submitted by Hon. George M. Dallas, as a substitute for the sixth section of the Declaration of Rights, as reported by the Committee:

> SEC. 7. That the printing press shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of the government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. All papers relating to the conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation, or information, shall be privileged, and no recovery or conviction shall be had at any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, for the publication thereof, *where the fact that such publication was not maliciously made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury.*

A vote being taken, Mr. Dallas' amendment was rejected—yeas 32, nays 71.

The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Barclay, Beebe, Biddle, Bigler, C. A. Black, Broomall, Bullitt, Campbell, Carter, Dallas, Dodd, Ewing, Green, Guthrie, Hay, Hazzard, Hemphill, Heverin, Horton, Lilly, McClean, J. N. Purviance, Runk, Sharpe, Simpson, H. G. Smith, W. H. Smith, Stanton, Temple, Wherry and Woodward—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Achenbach, Ainey, Alricks, Andrews, Armstrong, Joseph Bailey, J. M. Bailey, Banron, Bartholomew, J. S. Black, Bowman, Brown, Buckalew, Calvin, Carey, Clark, Cochran, Collins, Corbett, Craig, Cronmiller, Curry, Curtin, Cuyler, Darlington, DeFrance, Dunning, Edwards, Elliott, Finney, Fulton, Fell, Gibson, Gilpin, Hanna, Harvey, Howard, Knight, Lamberton, Landis, Lear, Littleton, McConnell, MacVeagh, Mann, Mantor, Metzger, Minor, Newlin, Niles, G. W. Palmer, H. W. Palmer, D. W. Patterson, Pughe, S. A. Purviance, Andrew Reed, Reynolds, Rooke, Ross, Russell, H. W. Smith, Stewart, Struthers, Turrell, Van Reed, Walker, J. M. Wetherill, J. P. Wetherill, D. N. White, Worrell and Wright—71.

Mr. W. H. Smith, of Allegheny, moved the following as a substitute for the section:

> "In all civil suits or criminal prosecutions for libel the truth may be given in evidence as well as the information on which the alleged libel was based. And if it shall appear to the jury that the publication charged libelous be true, that it was based upon information derived from reliable sources and not inspired by malice, and was published for good motives and justifiable ends, the accused shall be acquitted."

Mr. Smith advocated his amendment. He was glad to see that so much interest in the libel law had been aroused, because when the reform was originally proposed, it could hardly obtain a decent hearing. It was a matter to be settled in the Bill of Rights, where it had been heretofore, and not referred to the Legislature. The Legislature, constituted as it had been for the last few years, had not countenanced the notion of giving liberty to the press. The iniquities of that body were too glaring and their corruptions too indefensible for them to entertain such an idea. Unfortunately, the Ring that could carry so many wicked schemes there, could also hamper and fetter the press in its efforts to expose those schemes.

And not only does the press desire this act of emancipation from old time trammels. This reform is demanded in the name and for the benefit and safety of the whole people, whose rights the press has steadily maintained, unawed by power, uninfluenced by bribery.

This law of libel is one that is almost entirely confined to editors and publishers, in so far as punishment inflicted under it is concerned—and very often they are punished for exposing abuses and criminals for the protection of the public—they having no more concern in the matter than any other class of citizens. And the writer of an alleged libel, if he be not a publisher himself, must have it printed, and therefore even if the printer be entirely innocent of the conception of the libel, he is sure to be made to suffer for its promulgation.

Newspaper editors now are like what Shakespeare describes the actors to have been in his own period:

> Let them be well used.—
> They are the abstracts and brief chronicles of the time.
> After your death you had better have a bad epitaph than their ill report while you live.

But editors have far exceeded such modest pretentions as these, and now supervise or take part in every public transaction, and too often, perhaps, take or seek to take offensive part in men's private affairs. To this I must object, of course. The newspaper publishers of Pennsylvania almost unanimously consider the provision about libel in our former constitutions as too restrictive, as oppressive, indeed. Those editors who do not join in this ardent and general sentiment of their brethern, have, it is not uncharitable to say, more to expect from fostering and protecting the public abuses of which all honest men complain, than they have from a fair and liberal law of libel. I do not for a moment believe that the extension of the priviliges of the press are sought for the purpose of defaming private persons, or to prejudice those who are innocent or untried. It would really seem that in the general decadence of morality there may be a few people who may have been or intend to be law-breakers, and they do not like to see the chances for detection and punishment increased. It is amongst these that even Capt. Jack finds feeble apologists, and the young paricide Walworth his sensational sympathizers. With such as these even Mrs. Palmer, of Connecticut, is not looked on as so very wicked, and Stokes is almost a hero. But wilful slanderers and black-mailers cannot thrive even under the libel law of New York, as we may learn by the sad but merited fate of the Woodhull-Claflin people, who with their more respectable confederate Bowen, are tabooed in all decent society, and their victims, Beecher and Tilton, fully possess the public sympathy. Instead of writing *ex parte* and therefore unfair statements—the object of public accusation is duly interviewed as the fashion is, and thus has a chance to give the best possible construction on his motives, and to give the (for him) best possible history of the transaction called in question. It is clearly the habit of the press to "deal gently with the erring." It is not their duty I repeat, to spread slander of private persons, that the useful, and dignified and honest publisher seeks this increased indulgence, if indulgence it should be called, but for the detection, exposure, and punishment of public plunderers and, pardon-jobbers whose dexterous manœvres even if conviction is obtained, have so enmeshed and persuaded men in power, that the most shameless criminals have been set free again to prey upon the people and their treasures.

It is a lamentable and remarkable fact that many of the legal profession have set their faces against this reform. You can always find a lawyer that is ready to bring a suit for libel. You can too frequently find a judge that agrees with the lawyer that alleged libels are *always* lies. Now this profession claims a charter "Liberal as the wind, to blow on whom they please," in the pursuit of their vocation. They, it would seem, wish alone to hold the scourge with which naked scoundrels are to be lashed through the world. (Do they treat well-clothed scoundrels in the same way?) They claim to be the honest men who are alone entitled to wield this much praised, effective, but too little used implement. This is all the more strange, for that they do not spare the use of invective before courts and juries. The most bitter and vindictive Bohemian, who may have taken Corbett or Bennett for his exemplar, cannot exceed the energetic advocate in the forcible or skillful use of the logical club or scalping knife, when he uses them against another attorney's client, and very often because he is the client of another man who has got fees from him. I do not mean to censure legal gentlemen for their mode of dispatching their own business. They might, perhaps, be a little more tender-tongued in their oratory, but mere laymen do not know perhaps, how these things are most deftly done, nor how the ends of justice can be best subserved. But still it strikes the common mind as singular how the legal profession, which claims so much license for itself in this regard, should be so fearful of removing restrictions from the newspapers, which, with themselves, are or ought to be, honestly seeking to free the land from error and to punish crime. And this is still more strange when we consider that in the long run, under all propositions, my own included, the courts and counsellors have a curb-bit on the press in that they must discover and decide, even when a crime shall have been exposed by a publisher, whether it was done for good motives and justifiable ends! By this natural provision, the law still holds a a strong power of restraint upon publishers—and this is necessary and proper; for black-mailers and plunderers for revenge or for terror, or for hire, should be held to a strict account.

Your Convention has committees to inquire into various abuses, which the people, or any considerable division of them may have suffered from, and to propose reform for each. It has Committees on Legislature, on Election, on Officers, on Education, on Railroads, on charters of cities, and here also now come publishers of newspapers asking relief for what they consider a capital grievance—they ask for liberty to investigate fraud, and assail and expose the audacious plunderers of the people. Will the Convention allow to them the same liberty that is enjoyed by editors and all writers on public affairs in say twelve States of the Union? Are they importunate or exacting or troublesome in asking this? Editors declare that they do not seek license to attack private persons for personal pique or private malice. They wish to be allowed freely to discuss the acts of public agents—they want the law of libel so clearly defined by the Convention that there cannot possibly be opposite decisions made in the same county, (or the same city, as has happened), on precisely similar facts, as has been often done heretofore. Shall they be heard for and upon the merits of their cause? Shall they be placed on the same platform with their brethren in New York, Indiana, Michigan and many other enlightened States of the Union?

They are earnest and well nigh unanimous in their prayer for relief. It must be conceded that each class of citizens are competent judges of the operation of the laws only applicable to them, which have borne hardly upon them, and publishers of newspapers earnestly declare that the present libel law cripples their efforts in the cause of reform, and renders them almost powerless for good. They may denounce "rings" in general terms, and say that certain combinations have misapplied or appropriated public money to private use. But they dare not name names and print figures, they dare not say even though they know it, that A. B. and his accomplices have made wrongful conveyance of $5,000 of the public funds. They dare not, even if they are sure of it. Should they not be relieved?

Some opponents of reform in the libel law insist, by way of subterfuge, that the subject should be left to the Legislature. And yet the Constitutional Convention has left nothing to the Legislature that they really wished to make sure of accomplishment.

Other interests and claims have threatened opposition to any thing the Convention may offer, if what they conceive to be their especial wrongs are not redressed, or if their particular requests are not granted. The Press has made no threat like this. Yet newspaper publishers do conceive that it is most harsh and oppressive that they alone, while old abuses are diligently swept away, should be compelled still to endure the burden imposed upon their predecessors centuries ago. They respectfully demand that they should not be made the only victims of a system of laws which was ordained at a period when the Press was a startling novelty in the world,—when telegraphs and railroads and steam were not even dreamed of in the mind of man.

Mr. President: The publishers of newspapers in the State of Pennsylvania,—a class of public teachers whose honesty and talent will lose nothing in comparison with preachers or lawyers or any other class of men forming or leading public opinion, only ask to be put on an equality with professions similar to their own. They stand here for justice, shall they have it?

The amendment proposed by Mr. Smith was rejected.

Mr. Dallas here renewed his amendment in a modified form, viz, omitting the provision that publications on public matters etc., shall be privileged. Not agreed to.

Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, then offered the following amendment to the section:

> No conviction shall be had on any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in a public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made, shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libel the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

This was adopted, and the section was finally passed and referred to the Committee on Revision and Adjustment.

MANY accounts have been published of the traffic in Italian children carried on in New York and other Northern cities, but have seemed so incredible that comparatively little attention has been given to the subject. The Italian consul at New York was recently charged that he had some interest in the traffic, but he stated that he had no knowledge of any facts in relation to the matter, and has demanded an investigatson by his home government. The *World* says:

> "At the present time there are between seven thousand and eight thousand children kidnappped from Italy and sold in slavery in the large cities of the United States, this city being a great central entrepot. Children are brought here and sold daily at private auction, prices varying from $100 to $400 for boys, and $100 to $500 for girls. Where girls are exceptionably pretty, prices rule higher. Two little girls, who together play their violins in Wall street, are said to have been bought by their present owner for $1,000. Since the first of April last 317 of these children have arrived at New York.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Hillsborough, Ohio, to a Cincinnati newspaper, tells what he has done to exterminate potato bugs. First, with no good result, he sprinkled upon the vines lime, ashes, plaster of Paris, and sulphur. The bugs were next treated with turpentine, benzine, spirits of hartshorn, and alcohol, but these fluids only seemed to add to their enjoyment of life. Gum camphor and asafœtida were then resorted to. Still the insects lived on; and so they did through a course of chloroform, and of sulphuric, muriatic, acetic, nitric, nitro-muriatic, and chemically pure nitric acid. These did not in the least affect their appetites. The Paris green was tried, and this was found rather too effective, as it killed both the bugs and the vines themselves. It is now proposed to try calomel, which it is thought will loosen the teeth of the insects.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* truly says: The men who clamor most loudly against the press and demand the most stringent libel laws are almost invariably those who fear the truth, and to whom exposure by a fearless and faithful press would be fatal. The honest public has much more to fear from unreasonable restrictions put upon the press than from any amount of license tha may grow out of too great laxity.

GENERAL WILLIAM O. BUTLER, who ran for the vice presidency of the ticket with General CASS in 1848, is still alive, and a Kentucky paper gives as evidence of his vigor that although in his eighty-third year, he never walks less than six miles a day for exercise; in fact, he is most remarkably constituted, both physically and mentally, as he is as spry as a man of forty, with a memory unimpaired.

A Contrast—Wheatland and Long Branch.

[Baltimore Gazette.]

When James Buchanan was President of the United States he occasionally, but not very often—for he had old fashioned ideas of duty—paid a visit to his modest home at Wheatland, and who will forget it that has ever enjoyed its genial hospitality? It was the abode of intelligence, and moderation, and kindness not only to the parlor visitor, but (what was very impressive) to the poor turnpike wayfarers, who knew when their benefactor was at home, and were sure of his charity. No retinue of lackeys followed him—no trail of private secretaries and cooks and engineers and gardeners. He paid his Lancaster market bills out of his own pocket. This was the case in what our Republican friends are fond of calling the bad old times of Democracy. What the condition of things now is, our readers may learn from the following extract from a well informed New York journal:

> "General O. E. Babcock, engineer in charge of the Washington Aqueduct, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, Colonel of Engineers United States Army, and Private Secretary to the President, started from this city today for Long Branch, taking with him a number of gardeners, who are to be used in putting the grounds and garden about the President's seaside residence in order. These men are part of the force employed here to take care of the public grounds; and while it may be economical, so far as the President's pocket is concerned, to take them away from their work here, it is expensive for the Government. Not only will their pay run on as if at work here, but the cost of transporting them to Long Branch will be charged to the Executive contingent fund.
>
> "But this is not the only abuse which the President tolerates in this connection. Nearly all of the household servants, the cooks, butlers, &c., who are paid by the Government for services in the Executive Mansion, are taken to Long Branch every season, and in this way the Sea-side White House is run out of the funds provided solely and only for the Washington White House.
>
> "These are well known facts here."

DARWINISM IN THE KITCHEN.

I was taking off my bonnet
One afternoon, at three
When a hinseck jumped upon it
As proved to be a flea.

Then I takes it to the grate,
Between the bars to stick it;
But I hadn't long to wait
Ere it changed into a cricket.

Says I, "Surely my senses
Is a-gettin' in a fog!"
So to drownd it I commences,
When it halters to a frog.

Here my heart begun to thump,
And no wonder I felt funky;
For the frog, with one big jump,
Leaped hisself into a monkey.

Then I opened wide my eyes,
His features for to scan,
And observed, with great surprise,
That that monkey was a man.

But he vanished from my sight,
And I sunk upon the floor,
Just as missus, with a light,
Come inside the kitchen door.

Then beginnin' to abuse me,
She says, "Sarah, you've been drinkin'!"
I says, "No, mum, you'll excuse me,
But I've merely been a thinkin'.

"But, as sure as I'm a cinder,
That party what you see
A gettin' out o' winder,
Have developed from a flea.

European Costumes.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Altenburg Germany, says: The peculiarities of dress which distinguish the inhabitants of different parts of Europe, even those who live under the same general conditions of climate, government and habits; the persistency with which they are adhered to, and the well-defined limits to which each one is confined, are matters of continual interest to travelers, and are the occasion of many questions from the curious who want to know all about it, when and by whom it was first adopted, why such queer things were chosen, and, above all, why they don't stop it now in the latter days of the third quarter of the nineteenth century! Time, as it passes, and even the greatly increased communication of one section with another seem to have scarcely more effect on costumes than on the fashion worn by successive crops of grain in the field. The glaring absurdities and burdens of dress, and those features which were peculiar to ceremonies, may become modified or wholly discarded, but the dress is retained in its integrity, and especially those features of it which are most distinctive. If you can suppose a specimen couple of the farming people out of every district of Europe to be brought together, no doubt a person familiar with all the costumes would be able, by sight alone, to tell where each couple came from, even to within a hundred miles of their birthplace, and also to read in their apparel and adornments many facts concerning their position in life, particularly as to whether the women were betrothed, wedded or widowed and the like.

Among all the various costumes of Europe, there is none more remarkable than that of the peasants of this little duchy of Altenburg, and a visit to the capital city on a Friday or Tuesday, which are the market days, will be well repaid by seeing the throng of busy country women and girls in the workday dress; and on a Sunday one may see the same style of dress, though not so many of them, in silk and satin and fancy colors. I will endeavor to describe the costume as I see it here, though the description may convey a very imperfect picture to the mind. The streets are not very wide, and my model stands just opposite, waiting for her companion, and turning now and then to look toward the market place. She is dressed thus: Shoes very low, fitting like slippers without any tie; white stockings reaching to the knee; a skirt (only one) coming to just below the knee, not hanging from the waist, form closely so that the limbs have no more freedom than is required in walking; over this an apron coming well around to the hips, but not covering the back; a jacket reaching to just below the waist, with long sleeves of the leg of mutton pattern—sometimes these are straight; covering the breast is a curved board fastened by elastic bands under the jacket, but extending above so far that the chin just clears the top when the figure is erect, but falls inside of it when the head is bent, so that the mouth is at times quite concealed; the head is covered with a piece of dark silk or cotton, fitting with perfect smoothness over the hair and ears, fastened snugly behind, and the ends, made broad and stiff, falling over the shoulders, without touching them, to the waist. This is the whole dress in its simplicity, and in all its varieties of material and adornment this construction is not varied. The head covering conceals every vestige of hair, and its broad ends, which break in a straight line and shield the shoulders completely, move as one piece when the head turns. The breast-board throws the front line of the bust up to the level of the line formed by the falling part of the head-dress behind, so that all contour of shoulders and bust is lost and the head seems to be looking out of a box. Usually a cloth, more or less ornamented in cut or color, falls over the top of the breast-board, softening its severe outline; and in this little bit of drapery, coming from some mysterious recess under the chin, the young damsels of Altenburg seem to find their best point for coquettish display. It is sometimes made up in gorgeous colors, and falls in soft, protecting, wing-shaped points over the young bosom.

Except in material and color, the dress is always the same for high and low, old and young. City young ladies don't wear costumes, but occasionally one may see a city matron dressed in black silk, stockings, skirt, jacket and apron (for the apron belongs to the costume and is worn at all times), and the distinction between her and a farm laborer, or any intermediate condition, could not be made more apparent. In like manner the holiday dress and the work-day dress differ, though made on precisely the same pattern. For wet days they sometimes wear india rubber shoes of the same low cut, which must be a comparatively modern improvement.

The ugly thing, the absurdity, about this dress is the breast board, which is a deformity and must be troublesome; with this exception it is neat, pretty and suited to all the purposes of a dress with unusual perfectness. It is a complete covering, with nothing superfluous; the limbs are free and the body unrestrained in its movements; it is adapted to all weathers and all seasons; change of materials makes it warm or cool, and for winter they have a great cloak to throw over all.

It strikes one at first with a peculiar sensation to see so much stocking and so little skirt, especially as these do not always come together at the edges, and to see the contour from the waist to the heel exposed: but familiarity soon dispels this feeling, which is only the prejudice of habit, and a critical judgment fails to find anything wrong on the score of modesty or good taste (always excepting the breast board) in the costume, considered on its own merits or in comparison with the average Paris fashion since Paris went into that business.

The costume of the men of Altenburg is peculiar, but not very noticeably so, except that they wear boots which fit like stockings and reach just high enough to cover the ends of the trowsers below the knee. They are particular about the polish of these boots from top to toe.

Styles.

We are so glad to be the first—we think, to announce the new era of good taste and simplicity. The hideous and inartistic fashion of trimming the front of dress skirts after a different model from the back has had its day, and with the last of early summer will flee away, never more, we trust to be seen on the gowns of sensible and tasteful women. The very latest modes from Paris—we speak by the card, for we have seen them ourselves—show that dresses are to be ornamented with great simplicity, and that the lins will be, straight round the skirt. The vast entanglement of ruffles and puffs and plaitings and flounces, is gradually to resolve itself into simple folds and bands and other flat designs. We know every woman will be glad of this, because it will save her many weary hours over something which, when finished, gives her but a modicum of satisfaction. And we are even surer that all men will rejoice, since in footing the bills, which every one of them does for some present or prospective she, there will be about a third less to pay for.

Femininely considered, the most stylish trimming on all heavy goods is flat overlapping folds, with a fringe to edge them; and on all thin goods, not subjected to the wash-tub, bias ruffles, rolled on the edge and placed with spaces between. Very pretty polonaises of pique and kindred stuffs are simply hemmed to the width of two inches, and have three rows of machine stitching near together as a finish. The more elaborate ones are ornamented by a single row of Hamburg work, which is durable and not very extensive. Whole suits of white lawn are not so much used as formerly; the cheaper way of wearing a light over-dress and waist, or polonaise, above a dark skirt having replaced them.

It is always wiser and more tasteful to have washable garments as plainly trimmed as possible. Not one of us can be regardless of damp and dust, if our gown be so covered with ruffles and tucks that we know its "doing up" will cost us at a laundry the price of the whole dress; or, if done in our own kitchen, a day's ill-temper from the mind of the wearer, from the moment the toilette is complete, that nothing but the instinctive and unnoticed care to preserve them from unseemly contact should concern him or her until their removal.

It is quite remarkable that the Parisians have to teach us not only taste but neatness. No imported street-dress trails on the ground. A French lady would scorn to sweep the sidewalk with her gown, and could not be made to believe that a lady of any nationality would do aught so untidy. But with shame let us admit that Americans, some of them genuine ladies, do this disgusting thing.

Many of the French suits have no overskirts; but the skirt is trimmed nearly to the belt in a simple fashion, and the waist is a jaunty basque, generally having a simulated vest. Others have a plain long polonaise and perfectly plain skirt, and yet others an apron with long sashes behind.

All summer clothing should be simple because it should be abundant, and also because, with our brief warm term, it should serve two seasons, and the more simple it is in form, the less likely it is to appear out of date the second year.—[Scribner's for July.

Through the Rockys—An Enormous Tunnel Projected.

The completion of the Hoosac Tunnel has aroused the energies of the mountaineers, and the Denver Tribune announces that a tunnel, is to be carried through the Rocky mountains, from a point near Black Hawk, and coming out in Middle park. It is known that the project has been fully inaugurated, and that its projector is on the ground, with ample means and labor to prosecute the work to completion. The tunnel will be about twelve miles long. Its greatest depth will be 6,000 feet, at James' Peak. It will make Middle Park readily accessible from the eastern portion of the Territory; will show what is the mineral and geological character of this section, and will tolerably extensively advertise the country as the scheme of an enterprise twice as large and a hundred times as important as the Mount Cenis tunnel. Col. Heaton will use the diamond-pointed drills, and thus not be obliged to keep in operation numerous blacksmith shops. They will be driven by machinery. And it is expected that the tunnel will progress at the rate of five feet per hour, or sixty feet per day. Early next year work will commence from Middle Park. Already considerable work has been done. The mountain has been graded down for the face of the tunnel; a flume 1,300 feet long has been built from the creek by which a fall of 25 feet is obtained for the purpose of turning an overshot-wheel, by means of which the tunnel is to be supplied with air; a strong levee has been built to prevent the waters of the creek from overflowing and embarrassing operations in the tunnel; a large boarding-house, 60x25 feet, and two stories high, has been built; a substantial bridge has also been built over the creek on the road leading to the Lake Gulch country. The objects of the tunnel are to afford a means of working the discovered mines rapidly and cheaply, to discover and open new veins, and to afford a track for a railway. It will strike the Dobtail first of known mines, and 400 feet below the present tunnel. The effects of the success of this enterprise can hardly be estimated. It may cause to pass through our section and under our mountains all, or nearly all, the trans-continental travel. The Company, by name the Sierra Madre Tunnel Company of Colorado, have ample capital, and will push the project rapidly to completion. Though the enterprise is of such magnitude as to dazzle the imagination and to stagger and bewilder the judgment, yet if the mining resources of the country are what we all believe them to be, it is not chimerical, and is sure to be a source of profit to the Company and of incalculable benefit to the Territory.

A YOUNG man residing at Castleton eloped with a grass widow recently. Arriving at Albany the bridegroom fell short of funds; but this mishap was remedied, however, by a generous-hearted canal-boat captain, to whom they had related their misfortunes, and the nuptial knot was duly tied, after which they shipped with the gallant captain, the bride as cook, and the bridegroom as driver, for a trip to Buffalo. When a short distance from Albany, the captain declared the bridegroom to be utterly incompetent for the position of driver, and accordingly landed him on the tow-path, and left him without money and without friends. The bride was informed that she could accompany him if she desired, but she elected to remain with the brave captain, and the honeymoon was promptly ended.

HOLIDAY.

KATE PUTNAM OSGOOD.

The earth is nothing but flowers and grass;
The sky is a light, and the wave its glass;
I will make a part of the shadowless whole,
And be a body without a soul.

I leave the troublesome creature bound
By hopes and fears that hedge it round;
So may I look for a single day,
To live unhindered the life of May.

To spring into bloom from the clover root;
To feel the sap in the young leaf shoot;
To hive my honey, to spread my wing;
To work or idle with any thing;

To slide with the fly on the water's face,
And swim with the fish that follows chase;
To feel myself once more at one
With all the life that is under the sun!

But what is sighing about the spot?
What sound of wind where wind is not?—
Poor wretch! pursued by all thy cares,
Hast stolen after me unawares?

Go, get thee back, kind soul, I pray!
Sad or merry another day,
I ask for only these few short hours,
To grow in the light like grass and flowers,

But still the poor soul, all undone,
Sighs and shivers beneath the sun!
I can not bear that pitiful pain—
The homeless creature must come again.

Alas! the time when I could lie
As free from thought as the open sky
Is never for me, henceforth, I trow;
Soul, we must comfort each other now!

A Terribly Real Story.

[Lippincott's Magazine for July.]

Nine days after a storm in the Gulf of Mexico, a traveler, finding his way from the salt-pans of Western Louisiana, took a little fishing-craft. There was that fresh purity in the air and the sea which follows the bursting of the elements. The numerous "bays" and keys that indent the shore looked fresher and brighter, and there was that repentant beauty in Nature which aims to soothe us into forgetfulness of its recent angry passions. The white-winged sea-birds flew about, and tall water-fowl stood silently over their shadows like a picture above and below. The water sparkled with salt freshness, and the roving winds sat in the shoulder of the sail, resting and riding to port.

The little bark slipped along the shores and shallows, and in and out by key and inlet, seeing its shadow on the pure white sand that seemed so near its keel. The last vestige of the storm was gone, and the little Gulf-world seemed fresher and gladder for it. The tropical green grasses and water-plants hung their long, linear, hairlike sheaths in graceful curves, and patches of willow palm and palmetto, in many an intricate curve and involution, made a labyrinth of verdure. The wild loveliness of the numerous slips and channels, where never a boat seemed to have sailed since the Indian's water-logged canoe was tossed on the shadowy banks, was enhanced by the vision of distant ships, their sails even with the water, or broken by the white buildings of a sleepy plantation in its bower of fig and olive and tall moss-clustered pines.

Suddenly the traveler fancied he heard a cry, but the fishermen said No—it was the scream of water-fowl or the shrill call of an eagle far above dropping down from the blue zenith; and they sailed on. Again he heard the distant cry, and was told of the panther in the bush and wild birds that drummed and called with almost human intonation; and they sailed on again. But again the mysterious, troubled cry arose from the labyrinth of green, and the traveler entreated them to go in quest of it. The fishers had their freight for the market—delay would deteriorate its value; but the anxious traveler bade them put about and he would bear the loss.

It was well they did. There, in the dense coverts of the sea-swamps, amid the brackish water-growths and grasses, they found a man and woman, ragged, torn, starved. For nine days they had had no food but the soft pith of the palmetto, coarse mussels, or scant poisonous-berries, their bed the damp morass, and their drink the brackish water, and they told the wild and terrible story of Last Island.

Last Island was the Saratoga and Long Branch of the South, the southernmost watering-place in the Gulf. Situated on a fertile coral island enriched by innumerable flocks of wild fowl, art had brought its wealth of fruit and flowers to perfection. The cocoanut-palm, date-palm, and orange orchards contrasted their rich foliage in the sun-shine with the pine-apple, banana, and the rich soft turf of the mesquit-grass. The air was fragrant with magnolia and orange bloom, the gardens glittering with the burning beauty of tropical flowers, jessamine thickets, and voluptuous grape arbors, the golden wine-like sun pouring an intoxicating balm over it; graceful white cottages festooned with vines, with curving chalet or Chinese roofs colored red, pinnacled arbors and shadowy retreats of espaliers pretty as a coral grove; and a fair shining hotel in the midst, with arcades and porches and galleries—the very dream of ease and luxury, as delicate and trim as if made of cut paper in many forms of prettiness. Here was the nabob's retreat; in this balmy garden of delight all that luxury, art, and voluptuous desire could hint or hope for was collected; and nothing harsh or poor or rugged jarred the fullness of its luxurious ease.

Ten nights before, its fragrant atmosphere was broken into beautiful ripples by the clang and harmony of dancing music. It was the night of the "hop." The hotel was crowded, Yachts and pleasure vessels pretty as the petals of a flower tossed on the water, or as graceful shells banked the shores; and the steamer at twilight came breathing short, excited breaths with the last relay, for it was the height of the summer season. In their light, airy dresses, as the music swam and sung, bright-eyed girls floated in graceful waltzes down the voluptuous waves of sound, and the gleam of light and color was like a butterflys' ball. The queenly, luscious night sank deeper, and lovers strolled in lamp-lighted arcades, and dreamed and hoped of life like that, the fairy existence of love and peace; and so till, tired of play, sleep and rest came in the small hours.

Hush! All at once came the storm, not, as in northern latitudes, with premonitory murmur and fretting, lashing itself by slow degrees into white heat and rain, but the storm of the tropics, carrying the sea on its broad, angry shoulders, till, reaching the verdurous, love-clustered little isle, it flung the bulk of waters with all its huge, brawny force right upon the cut-paper prettinesses, and broke them into sand and splinters. Of all those pretty children with blue and with opalescent eyes, arrayed like flowers of the field; of all those lovers dreaming of love in summer dalliance, and of cottages among figs and olives; of all the vigorous manhood and ripe womanhood, with all the skill and courage of successful life in them,—not a tithe was saved. The ghastly maw of the waters covered them and swallowed them. A few sprang, among crashing timbers, on a floor laden with impetuous water—the many perhaps never waked at all, or woke to but one short prayer. The few who were saved hardly knew how they were saved—the many who died never knew how they were slain or drowned.

It has twice been my fortune in life to see such a storm, and to know its sudden destruction; once, to see a low, broad, shelving farm-house disappear to the ground timbers before my eyes, as if its substance had vanished into air, while great globes of electric fire burst down and sunk into the ground; once, to see a pine forest of centuries' growth cut down as grass by the mower's scythe. I do not think it possible to see a third and survive, and I do not wish my soul to be whirled away in the vortex of such a storm.

At noon or later, after the ruin of Last Island, a gentleman of a name renowned in Southwestern story found himself clinging to a bush in the wild waters, lashed by the long whips of branches, half dead with fatigue and fear. For a time the hurly-burly blinded and hid everything, and the long roll rocked and tore at him in desperate endeavor to wrench loose his bleeding fingers. The impulse of the wind and storm at such a time is as of a solid body, and there is a look of solidity in the very appearance of the magnificent force. But as it abated he thought he heard a faint cry, and looking around he saw a poor girl in the ribbons of her night-dress clinging to a branch, and slipping from her feeble hold. Tired as he was, and wild and dangerous as the attempt might be, he did not dare to leave he to perish. Choosing his time in a lull, he struck out to the bush, and reached it just as her ebbing strength gave way. He took her in his sturdy arms, and, clinging with tooth and nail, stayed them both to their strange anchorage. Faint, half conscious, disrobed as she was, in the sweet, delicate features, the curve of the lip, and the raven tresses clothed in seaweed, he recognized the Creole belle of last night's hop. He cheered and encouraged her, pointing out that the storm was abating, had abated. It could not be long until search-boats came, and while he had strength to live she should share it. It proved true. Generous and hardy fishers and ships had come at once to the scene of disaster, and were busy picking up the few spared by wind and wave. They found the two clinging together and to that slight bush, and took them off, wrapping them in early, rough fishermen's coats. The reader can see the end of that story. A meeting so appointed had its predestined end in a love-match. So we leave it and them; the rest of their lives belongs to them, not to us.

The pair found by our fishing-smack were a wealthy planter and his wife. For nine days of starvation and danger they had clung together. When I think of the husband's manly care in thus abiding by the wife, I find it hard to reconcile it with the fact that he only valued his life and hers at a few dollars—not enough to compensate the traveler for the loss incurred as demurrage to the fishermen.

Now Last Island is but a low sandy reef, on which a few straggling fruit trees try to keep the remembrance of its bygone beauty. It is as bare and desolate as the bones of those who filled its halls in the cataclysm of that dreadful night—bones which now waste to whiteness on sterile shores or are wrought into coral in the under-sea.

Muscular Power.

The strength and dexterity of the "hamals" of Constantinople in carrying enormous burdens, says the Levant Herald, are proverbial, and it is surprising to see one of these poor Eastern porters quietly plodding his way up or down some hilly street with a perfect mountain of material piled upon his back. The loads they carry are most miscellaneous, but even old residents, *blases* on this point, were astonished recently to see a hamal staggering along the Grande Rue de Pera with a large four-wheeled carriage—all complete except the horses—lashed on to his porter's knot. It would be interesting to know what are the habits and diet of this powerful hamal. Is he an early riser? Is he a teetotaller? Does he smoke? and how did he bring himself into such condition that he can carry a carriage instead of requiring a carriage to carry him? His muscular power must far exceed not only that of Milo, but even that of the famous English athlete, Thomas Topham, of Islington, who, on the 21st of April, 1739, advertised himself to perform several feats of strength at the Nag's Head, Gateshead, on the 23rd of that month, namely: "He bends an iron poker, three inches in circumference, over his arm, and one of two inches and a quarter round his neck; he breaks a rope that will bear two thousand weight, and with his finger rolls up a pewter dish of seven pounds hard metal; he lays the back part of his head on one chair and his heels on another, and suffering four men to stand on his body, he moves them up and down at pleasure; he lifts a table six feet in length by his teeth, with half a hundred weight hanging at the farther end of it, and lastly, to oblige the public, he will lift a butt full of water." Topham, however, did not, like the hamal of Constantinople, carry a four-wheeled carriage on his back, nor did his extraordinary strength conduce to the equanimity of his temper or to his peace of mind, if we may judge by his end, for in the obituary notices of last century it is stated that on August 10, 1749, "died Thomas Topham, known by the name of the Strong Man, master of a public house in Shoreditch, London. In a fit of jealousy he stabbed his wife, then cut his own throat and stabbed himself, after which he lived two days."

Victims of Hydrophobia.

Two alarming cases of hydrophobia have recently occurred in Baltimore, occasioning not a little discussion among the people of that city. About three weeks since a small terrier owned by a wealthy butcher named Freybe appeared unwell, and his owner went to remove him from the room where he was confined, being accompanied by his son and two men employed in the place. In doing so, however, the animal resisted them, and before he was secured he had bitten each of them on the hands, inflicting slight wounds, some of them being mere punctures of the skin. But little attention was paid to the wounds by the persons bitten, and no one thought of serious consequences ensuing. As a precautionary measure the dog was shot, and the subject dismissed from the minds of all present. A few days since one of the employees who assisted Mr. Freybe was seized with violent convulsions. Physicians were summoned who pronounced the opinion that the case was one of hydrophobia. The victim of the strange malady writhed and foamed at the mouth, endeavoring to bite and tear in pieces whoever came in his way. He constantly barked like a dog, and was pacified only when one of the animals was kept in his presence. After suffering for two days he died in great agony. On the following day Mr. Freybe was similarly attacked, and notwithstanding strong efforts to save him, he died in terrible spasms. Great anxiety is now entertained by the friends of the two survivors lest they, too, may fall a prey to the disease, the physicians stating that there is no escape for them.

SUNSET WINGS.

To-night this sunset spreads two golden wings
Cleaving the western sky;
Winged too with wind it is, and winnowings
Of birds; as if the day's last hour in rings
Of strenuous flight must die.

Sun-steeped in fire, the homeward pinions sway
Above the dovecote-tops;
And clouds of starlings, ere they rest with day,
Sink, clamorous like mill-waters, at wild play,
By turns in every copse:

Each true heart-deep the wrangling rout receives,—
But for the whirr within,
You could not tell the startlings from the leaves;
Then one great puff of wings, and the swarm heaves
Away with all its din.

Even thus Hope's hours, in ever-eddying flight,
To many a refuge tend;
With the first light she laughed, and the last light
Glows round her still; who pathless in the night,
At length must make an end.

And now the mustering rooks innumerable
Together sail and soar,
While for the day's death, like a tolling knell,
Unto the heart they seem to cry, Farewell,
No more, farewell, no more!

Is Hope not plumed, as 'twere a fiery dart?
And oh, thou dying day,
Even as thou goest must she too depart,
And Sorrow folds such pinions on the heart
As will not fly away?

DANTE G. ROSSETTI.

A Cool Conversation.

They treat perfect strangers in a very familiar style in Detroit. The landlord of a boarding-house interviewed one very pleasantly the other night. One of the landlord's boarders was out late attending his lodge, perhaps, and the landlord was in bed with his room door open into the hall. He had been asleep, and was turning over to get the other side asleep, as a steak is turned on a griddle, when he saw a man standing near his bureau. He supposed it was the boarder returned, and this is what followed in the way of an interview:

Landlord: "Halloo, Joe, do you want matches?"

Boarder: "Never mind; you needn't get up."

Landlord: "Have you heard Frank say when he was going?"

Boarder: "I think he'll go next week." The intruder retreated towards the door.

Landlord: "Be sure you put me in mind of that quarter when you settle."

Boarder, well retreated: "That's all right," and he disappeared into the parlor, which was the next room.

The landlord addressed himself again to sleep. He was awakened by some one opening the front door, coming in, striking a match and going into the parlor. He saw it was his boarder with whom he thought he had been conversing. He got up, related his experience, and upon examination they discovered that the house had been gone through by a burglar, who had entered by one window, made his exit by another, and cleverly gone off without carrying much of anything away. He then remembered that the intruder had spoken all his words in a low voice calculated to lull the suspicions of a drowsy man. It was a very rare sort of interview, and shows how interviewers may sometimes be mistaken in their men. It is always safe not to be too positive.

Perils of Sun-Fishing in Ireland.

The London Telegraph of June 6 tells a curious story of the perils of deep-sea angling in Irish waters, in which the fishermen lost their lives in pursuit of a sunfish:

"The sun-fish, though occasionally caught with a hook and bait, is generally speared or harpooned like the whale. It derived its name from being usually seen in fine weather from long distances shining on the surface of the sea, and basking as it were, in the heat. The oil from one of these creatures is said to be worth £20 ($100) and it is no wonder that the prospect of such a prize tempted the fishermen of Shark Island, on the Irish coast, to make an effort for its capture. A short time ago a crew started off in pursuit of this valuable quarry. They succeeded in spearing the fish, which from its strength and weight, they were then obliged to play, the wounded monster being able to drag the boat several miles' distance, keeping up its pace for three or four hours. The fish was ultimately to all appearances tired out, and the men began to haul him up in order to lash him to the gunwale of their craft. A second harpoon was driven into him in order that he might be more securely lashed, when, with a sudden effort, he snapped the barb of the spear, got his head free, and dashed off at such a rate of speed that the coil of rope on which he pulled went more than two inches into the gunwale of the boat. Then ensued the catastrophe. The rope got entangled round the legs of one of the fishermen who was paying it out, and he was whipped overboard in a second. His companions rushing over to save him, the boat was upset and nine men were thrown into the water. Of these five were drowned, the rope, on being pulled in, having attached to it the body of the unfortunate man who had been caught in the coil."

How Fair Chinese Die for Love.

In his "Far Cathay," Mr. Medhurst states that one morning he received a card from a wealthy young lady, informing him that her betrothed having lapsed into an early grave she had made up her mind to commit suicide on a certain day. To Mr. Medhurst's surprise, his official remonstrances were received with common-place civilities, and "on the day named the woman did deliberately sacrifice her life in the presence of thousands." A stage was erected in the open fields with a tented frame over it, from which was suspended a piece of scarlet crape. One end of this she adjusted around her neck. She then embraced a little boy, probably a little brother, presented by a person standing by, and, having let fall a veil over her face, mounted a chair and resolutely jumped off it, her little clasped hands saluting the assemblage as her fast failing form twirled round with the tightening cord.

A LADY in Paducah was recently awakened from a sound sleep by a noise in her chamber. It was quite dark but she could see an immense fire bug performing eccentric gyrations around the bed, accompanied by a noise which sounded altogether different from that made by any insect she had ever seen. She was startled at first, but soon recovering, she watched her opportunity and made a sudden grab at the large brilliant star as it approached. She caught something and held on to it, while at the same moment the familiar voice of her husband was heard muttering indistinct anathemas against bats and other vermin. The lady found that it was her husband's nose she held. He had been out to the lodge, and somehow fallen asleep, during which a mischievous brother had painted his nose with phosphorous, causing it to shine out in the darkness like a jack-o'-lantern.

VARIETIES.

A PHILADELPHIA bar-keeper has contributed $2,000 of a prize won by him in the Havana Lottery to the funds of an inebriate asylum.

A PHILADELPHIA newspaper says that the schools of that city do not stand as high as those of some other cities, and that this is owing to the inferior character of their teachers. This is explained, it declares, by the indifferent personnel of the School Boards, which are composed chiefly of either ignorant men or mere ward politicians, and also by the system of certificates and the poor salaries that are paid.

A STRANGE and fearful creature, a kind of moral What-is-it, has been discovered by the newspapers of New Bedford. Beside this peculiar freak of nature, even the Giant of Cardiff and the Fossil Man sink to paltry insignificance. 'Tis a woman—a woman who absolutely has no curiosity! She is 73 years old, she dwells within five miles of the City Hall and two of the railroad, and yet has never seen the cars, and—O degenerate daughter of Eve—she says she doesn't want to?

THE death of the Countess Teresa Spaur is announced from Vienna. Her name is remembered chiefly in connection with that of His Holiness the Pope, who, on the outbreak of the revolution in Rome in 1848, after the assassination of Count Rossi, escaped in a private carriage and made his way to Gaeta, the first town in the Neapolitan territory. The Countess just deceased was the lady who, at no little personal risk to herself, conveyed the Pope safely out of Rome on that occasion, disguised as a footman, or as his domestic chaplain. Pope Pius has always regarded her good offices with grateful recollection, and her last hours were gladdened by the benediction of His Holiness.

ONE of those most wonderful boy wanderers who appear at stated intervals in the papers or in "books for boys," has just made his appearance in Terre Haute. It was seventeen years ago that he left his home, and on his return he is blessed with all the usual accompaniments of changed faces, removed houses, etc., etc. A more substantial part of his biography is as follows: On his travels he saved the life of an Indian, who afterward rewarded his benefactor by showing him a silver mine, which upon a careful examination he found to be a very valuable one, and he settled down to business, and out of it extracted a colossal fortune in a few years. He is now a prominent citizen of Nevada.

A LADY of a truly manly spirit, accompanied by a small poodle, is said to have sadly failed the other day in an attempted reformatory movement. She entered the smoking-car of a Western train and solemnly refused to go into another car, observing that her presence would keep the occupants from smoking. One stony wretch, however, insensible to the claims of refinement and reform, began to enjoy his accustomed cigar, which was suddenly snatched from his lips, with the remark, in high treble, "If there is anything I do hate it is tobacco smoke!" For a time the offender was silent and motionless, then gravely rising, amid the plaudits of the assembled smokers, he took that little poodle and gently threw him out of the window, sighing, "If there is anything I *do* hate it is a poodle!" No mortal pen could describe the feelings of that reformer.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

JANE KIRK, of Sarversville, Bucks county, died recently, aged 101 years.

THERE are about from 4,000 to 5,000 miners and labors employed in the Lehigh region.

THE great spring at Bellefonte is said to discharge 1,000,000 gallons of pure water per hour.

ERIE county has not less than twelve Republican candidates for Sheriff. The office is worth over $10,000 a year. Don't you see.

THERE are five offices to be filled in Crawford county, and twenty-three Republicans, whose hearts overflow with loyalty, are running for them.

OF the 1,382,400 acres of land in the Pennsylvania oil region, drilled over and accepted as an oil territory, only 5,445 acres have ever produced.

THE territory occupied by coke burners in Westmoreland county is five miles wide, and fifteen miles long. The number of ovens aggregate 3,550.

AT Newberry, Lycoming county, on Wednesday morning, a young man by the name of Charles W. Sanders, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, while suffering from sickness and depression of spirits.

LOCAL option drove an old gentleman from the western part of Erie county, by the name of Hartshorn to Erie city last week, where he became crazed with liquor, flourished a revolver, and was fined ten dollars and the costs.

NEVER try to use your teeth for a corkscrew; a Tidioute man tried it on an ale bottle, and succeeded so well that he had to send a first class emetic down his throat to bring up the cork. He now believes in "local option."

A WILKESBARRE letter says: Every thing is going on smoothly in this region at present. The coal trade here is very good and miners in every direction are quiet and contented. There is no possibility of a strike this season.

A YOUNG man in Altoona sent off his first postal card last week. After writing a message on the card, he enclosed it in an envelope, put on a three cent stamp and dropped it into the post office, remarking that it was a handy arrangement, and should have been introduced years ago.

THE Perry County *Democrat* has entered upon its 38th year—for twenty years in the hands of its present editor, Hon. John A. Magee. The Carlisle *Volunteer* has closed its 59th volume—under the control of its present editor, Hon. J. B. Bratton, for 28 years. The Lycoming *Sun* has just closed its third year.

A MAN went into a drug store in Smithport, Cameron county, and demanded some whisky. The boy refused to furnish it, telling him he must wait until the proprietor of the store returned. While the boy was temporarily absent, Beckwith helped himself to what he supposed was whisky, but got hold of a poisonious compound, which caused his death in about forty minutes.

MR. JAMES DAVIS, of Youngsville, will be 70 years of age in August. He is believed to be the oldest native born citizen now living in the county. He was born near Columbus in 1803. Last spring he piloted a heavy raft down the Allegheny to Pittsburgh. He is a man of courage, as well as strength. During the war, he was a Democrat, and is so now, for aught he knew; but soldiers believing Democracy a crime, accosted him with threats unless he hurrahed for the Union. He had a two inch chisel in his hand and instead of complying, gave the soldiers to understand that if they molested him further he would show them the virtue of cold chisel steal. They left.—*Warren Ledger*.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..........................WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARE,.........................E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June, 28, 1873

DOES the *Gazette* mean to say that the Radicals in Congress, who have a majority in both houses, could not have defeated the salary grab, had they been so disposed; will it deny that the President was induced to make it a law, solely on account of one of the provisions of the bill which gives him an extra hundred thousand dollars; and is it right for Radical conventions to denounce those who voted for the bill and allow the champion grabber to escape? Answers solicited.

As Commodore KOUNTZ has donned the Republican uniform, and sports a mouthpiece in the way of an evening newspaper, we presume he will at least publish his card, in which he desires to be immediately lifted from the ranks and put in command. Unless his opinion of President GRANT has been also changed, it is not at all likely he would be able to boast of having put his feet under the executive mahogany during his Congressional career, which it appears is the least that will satisfy him. Allegheny may want the *Evening Mail*, but does she stand in need of KOUNTZ for Congress?

THE *Gazette* which has had very little to say regarding the back-pay steal, is becoming more bold and ventures to denounce the grabbers, but it is not bold enough to say that it was a Republican House and Senate that passed the steal bill—that it was President GRANT's sign manual that made the bill a law, and for which, he is to be paid one hundred thousand dollars— twenty times as much as members of Congress. When Radical politicians attempt to get rid of the odium of the salary grab, "let these facts be borne in mind," a Radical Congress and a Radical President enacted it.

THE Public Health of the city is of vast importance, not only to the individual inhabitants, but to its business prosperity as a community. The city is perfectly healthy now; let this condition be maintained by the active performance of all its duties by the Board of Health. It is of vast importance that that organization should now, without one days delay, set in operation all its extraordinary powers by way of the prevention of any epidemic. It should not calmly await the arrival of the Cholera, which, it is officially announced, is now at Gallipolis on its way hither; but instant and efficient means should be taken to prevent its advent. Gentlemen who occury seats at that Board may be well assured that they must meet the responsibility they rest under, and that they will be held to a sharp accountability should they slumber at their posts when the enemy is known to be on his march.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD's administration of the Howard University has given rise to charges against him, of corruption not less serious than his alleged pecuniary irregularities in the Freedman's Bureau, which the Secretary of War has just ordered to be investigated. One of his fellow-Trustees in the management of the University, asserts in a letter to a Washington paper, that General HOWARD mortgaged its property for $100,000 which he divided between himself and the other trustees for their personal use. Last year, he says, the General ran the University $40,000 in debt, reporting the while that it paid its own way. To crown all, he is charged with having perpetrated a back salary steal, and to have taken $12,000 back-pay for services rendered the University during the last three or four years, while he has been absent in Arizona or attending to the business of the Freedmen's Bureau

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR CHILDREN.

The liberal and warm hearted citizens of Allegheny City, who have of their private means, subscribed sufficient to maintain free to the people, delightful music in their parks, deserve the thanks of everybody. They have gone a step further, and made arrangements for a grand musical entertainment for the children of both cities on Saturday afternoon next. This should put to blush the wrangling jobbers of Pittsburgh who oppose a park even when presented, and have not now a foot of ground on which adults or children could enjoy a moment of recreation. On behalf of the thousands of children of this city, who are invited on this occasion, we return thanks and hope the time is not far distant when the compliment can be returned with interest.

POOR SUSAN JANE.

"The Chicago *Tribune* has no sympathy for Miss ANTHONY in her failure to act as a man.

We do not know that there is any particular consolation we can offer Miss Anthony in her sore straits, except that she has enjoyed one of man's rights—the right to vote illegally and be punished for it. No other woman has ever enjoyed it, so that she has the advantage of being singular in this respect, if that can be called an advantage. She also has the consolation of knowing that she has escaped with a lighter punishment than is usual in such cases. An unfortunate masculine wretch who should perpetrate this offense would, in all probability, go to the Penitentiary.

MINERS IN COLUMN.

The appearance of thousands of miners with music and banners upon our streets yesterday in holiday attire, was a sight for brother ANDERSON's eyes. Whether the ring candidate will succeed in filling these screen gentlemen with bountiful promises as heretofore, we do not pretend to know, but that they will try, there can be no doubt. The miners say they will not vote for ANDERSON for Senate because of unfulfilled pledges, but they should recollect he has reformed his ways. From being an ardent temperance advocate, he is now in favor of free whisky and was obliged to promise the liquor dealers that he would vote for a repeal of the local option law if reelected. How he is to satisfy the temperance element, is a matter for him to settle as best he can. Being of a susceptible and nervous temperament, the imposing army of miners will doubtless induce abundant promises of good behavior and a favorable consideration of attenuated screens. He has a difficult role to perform, but he has secured Mr. MACKEY's friendship, and if there is such a thing as putting a man through he may rely upon a re-election.

THE CONVENTION.

The Democratic County Convention yesterday was marked by more disgraceful conduct than has ever before been witnessed in a Convention of the party in this county. The Chairman, who was also a candidate for delegate, made himself conspicuous by his arbitrary and indefensible ruling, and was mainly accountable for the disorder and confusion, a full report of which is given in another column. This may be the way to run a Convention in the interest of some parties, but it is not calculated to add strength to the cause. We may have occasion, hereafter, to comment more fully on the proceedings.

RESCINDED.

And now the proposition to adjourn the Constitutional Convention from Friday, June 27th, till the third Tuesday of October has been rescinded and a resolution adopted to hold two sessions daily, except Sundays, from 9. A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 3½ P. M. to 6 P. M. This looks like going to work in earnest. Six and a half hours of labor daily will soon finish up the work of the Convention.

GRANT has about his person a lot of suckers who hold offices in duplicate. One of these pure minded Republicans holds one office which makes it his duty —or possibly it is only his privilege—to travel around and look at things, for which the government in addition to his pay, allows him ten cents for each mile traveled, by way of paying expenses for his official journeyings. But GRANT has so arranged that this sucker, like the rest of them, besides the one office which renders it his duty or his pleasure to travel; has another one, by virtue of which he is enabled to travel free of cost. They are all of them, made Special Agents of the Post Office Department, by virtue of which little office, they are authorized to have "a chalked hat" on every railroad. The one to which we allude particularly has recently been out West on a free ride by virtue of his Post Office appointment, but on his return he puts on his other commission and presents his little bill for mileage, as follows, and gets the money:

May 29 to June 18, from Washington to Pittsburgh, 374 miles..............	$ 37 40
May 29 to June 19, from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, 318 miles..............	31 30
May 29 to June 19, from Cincinnati to Louisville, 110 miles..............	11 00
May 29 to June 19, from Louisville to Indianapolis, 109 miles..............	10 90
May 29 to June 19, from Indianapolis to Chicago, 187 miles..............	18 70
May 29 to June 19, from Chicago to Grand Rapids, 137 miles..............	13 70
May 29 to June 19, from Grand Rapids to Port Huron, 220 miles..............	22 20
May 29 to June 20, from Chicago to St. Louis, 281 miles..............	28 10
May 29 to June 20, from St. Louis to Evansville, 200 miles..............	20 00
May 29 to June 20, from Evansville to Parkersburg and Washington, 854 miles..............	85 40
May 29 to June 19, from Washington to Little Rock, Ark., and returning, 2,230 miles....	223 00
Total..............................	$501 70

He travels as a Postoffice agent, *for nothing*; but is paid for his other offices precisely as if he had expended $501 70 and claimed reimbursement. What is this but stealing, by GRANT's permission?

Then look at this bill, as rendered and paid. From May 29 to June 19 he goes from Washington City to Little Rock, (Ark.) and back, and leaves Washington again on the same 29th of May, and goes on the grand rounds by way of this city, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, Grand Rapids, St. Louis, &c., &c, and back to Washington City, where, wonderful to be told, he arrives precisely one day after he had arrived at the same place on his return from Little Rock! It looks wonderfuly like a cooked up bill to pay for riding on a *free pass* on the Western railroads.

GRANT's Attorney General when applied to by some of the white people in Louisiana for relief from the tyranny of the administration, as administered through KELLOGG and the mulatto steamboat cook, replied by advising them to attend to their private affairs and let politics alone. This is the very advice that the Czar of Russia gives to his subjects—not through his Attorney General, but by means of his military power. The two NAPOLEONS were of the same opinion, and enforced it stringently while they ruled France. BISMARCK, as chancellor of the German Empire, was always carrying out the very same idea; and if the Emperor of Austria was asked his views he would doubtless adopt the language of GRANT's Attorney General. There never was a tyrant, from the days of NIMROD down to his latest copyist, who did not act upon this principle. He would rule; the people's place was to attend to their private affairs. We fear that it is too much the fashion here, of late years, to act upon the idea embodied in the Attorney General's curt and insolent reply to the people of Louisiana; and just as far as the people of the United States fall into this rut, just so far have they drifted from the example of their fathers, and just so far are they swinging away from a government by the States and the people, into an irresponsible rule of demagogues and pretenders, who will in a short time hold up before us the bare alternative of military absoluteism or anarchy and confusion. The time was when every American citizen was governed by principle in his politics. The old questions still exist and claim attention as much as ever. There has been no day since the inauguration of WASHINGTON, that there has not been danger of our beautifully organized system of government being twisted from its true course by false doctrine and heresy; and the danger was never greater than it is now. Let the people all through the country obey the mandate of the administration, and devoting themselves to their private affairs leave politics to their rulers, and the child is now in existence who will, before it reaches maturity, see our whole Constitution torn to pieces.

The great evil of the day is that the people are too prone to follow this governmental counsel; in this they are guilty of a manifest neglect of duty. A freeman has responsibilities as well as privileges. He has no right to shun those responsibilities and at the same time expect to enjoy the privileges.

THE insolent intermeddling of the Administration in elections does appear to have disgusted some men even among the Radicals themselves; for in the Ohio Constitutional Convention, on a motion to change the day of the State election, Judge WEST remarked—

> "I am a Republican of the strictest sect, and, Radical as I have been, I now declare that it was absolutely humiliating to men of dignified sensibilities to see DELANO, Secretary of the Interior; BOUTWELL; and CRESSWELL, Postmaster-General; going down last fall, first to North Carolina, and, after having carried that State by detail folding their tents like the Arabs and silently stealing away to the State of Maine; and then flitting away, to other States and working to carry elections for the administration party. I hope to God the time will come when such a spectacle will no longer be witnessed on the American continent. I think that were all State elections held on the same day, the political power of the administration and the money of the nation and the influence of the 'Ring' at Washington cannot control the electionf of more than one State."

The "laws delay" has been the subject of lamentation ever since the day when SHAKESPEARE wrote, but the "insolence of office" was then as it is now, a crying evil. The money, and the patronage, of the government and the influence of the office holders is yearly brought into play to control the government of the country. In the South the ignorant negro is directed in his secret political societies, and sworn to vote the Radical ticket; and in the North the Radical editors are absolutely bought up like fat pigs at the drove yards, and are paid out of the people's taxes to deceive the people; to the end that the party which is only held together by the cohesive power of public plunder, may be enabled to continue its evil doings.

THE New York *Times* has certainly made its point, if it wanted to let its party in Philadelphia know that it was determined to wash its hands of any further complicity in sustaining the infamies of "Ring" rule in Philadelphia. The reign of "Silence" has been completely broken. After nine days of blindness, "Tray, Blanche and Sweet Heart and all the little dogs," have opened their eyes and commenced barking. The most somnolent citizens have been waked up. Old gentlemen, who long since ceased to read the papers, have begun again. They find to their amazement that the great Republican GRANT organ is solemnly alleging and proving things as to which some of them signed their names or allowed them to be forged to certificates of denial, in which they declared their familiar acquaintance and high respect for notorious scoundrels, and professed perfect faith in their integrity. Democrats now calmly smile, and say, "we told you so." There has not been for a long time such a rattling of dry bones in the sepulcher in which Radicalism has buried the honor of this old city.—*The Age.*

THE Democracy of Butlercounty have nominated the following ticket:

Assembly, Wm. S. Ziegler, Dr. Joseph Lusk; Treasurer, Lewis Roth; Commissioner, John Whitmore; Jury Commissioner, Jno. M. M'Candless; Auditor, John Martin; Senatorial delegate to State Convention, James Dunlap; Representative ditto: Jacob Ziegler. Robert M'Kee was chosen Chairman of County Committee.

A TELEGRAM from New Orleans says that it is not General BEAUREGARD who signed the recent address in New Orleans to the people of Louisiana for a re-union of all elements favorable to the welfare of the State and the rights of the colored people, but a Republican politician of the same name, who is no relation to the former.

GEN. GARFIELD has announced that he is opposed to the farmers' movement. The farmers are opposed to the Credit Mobilier, the salary steal, the Washington Ring, and GARFIELD.

HON. ALEX. McCLURE in a recent address, speaks of our free institutions as follows:

> Until the people as a whole are given over to debauchery the safety of our free institutions cannot be seriously endangered. True, such a result might be possible without the demoralization of a majority of the people, if good citizens surrender their rights, and their duties, and their government to those who desire to rule in profligacy and oppression. If reputable citizens refrain from active participation in our political conflicts, they voluntarily surrender the safety of their persons and property, and the good order and wellbeing of society, to those who are least fitted for the exercise of authority. When such results are visible in any of the various branches of our political system, turn to the true source and place the responsibility where it justly belongs. Do not blame the thief and the adventurer, for they are but plying their vocations, and they rob public rather than private treasure, because men guard the one and do not guard the other. Good men employ every proper precaution to protect their property from the lawless. When an injury is done them individually they are swift to invoke the avenging arm of justice. They are faithful guardians of their own homes and treasures against the untitled spoiler, while they are criminally indifferent to the public wrongs done by those who, in the enactment and execution of the laws, directly affect their happiness and prosperity. Do not answer that politics have become disreputable. Such a declaration is a confession of guilt. He who utters it becomes his own accuser. If it be true that our politics, either generally or in any particular municipality or State, have become disreputable, who must answer for it? Who have made our politics disreputable? Surely not the disreputable citizens, for they are a small minority in every community and in every party. If they have attained control of political organizations, and thereby secured their election to responsible trusts, it must have been with the active or passive approval of the good citizens who hold the actual power in their own hands. There is not a disgraceful official shaming the people of this country to-day, who does not owe his place to the silent assent or positive support of those who justly claim to be respectable citizens, and who habitually plead their own wrongs to escape plain and imperitive duties. If dishonest or incompetent appointments have been made, in obedience to the demands of mere partisans, and just expression of the honest sentiments of better citizens, made with the manliness that would point to retribution for such wrongs, would promptly give us a sound, practical civil service, and profligacy and dishonesty would end.

THE N. Y. *Times* continues its exposures of Philadelphia's Radical rings. Its correspondent says:

> It is as true to-day, as it was when the *Bulletin* spoke, that this, the second city of the United States, is ruled by a set of rascals calling themselves Republicans, and daily boasting that they are the men who saved the Republican Party, who are not one whit better in private habits or public practices than the Democratic gang which Tweed controlled in New York. Is the corruption of the bal ot-box an obsolete abuse, or the scandalous employment of the police to protect that corruption? Is the packing of grand juries obsolete, when Mayor Stokely stated to the writer only a day or two ago, in reference to the paragraph in the *Ledger* about the lottery bills, that the day after its appearance "the Grand Jury found three true bills on less evidence than they had rejected one the day before?" Is the gas trust, which sits with closed doors and guards its secrets so carefully, that only those in the Ring know them—is this an obsolete abuse? Is the Building Commission, with its unlimited, irresponsible and peremptory power over millions of the city's money, and which sets at defiance the efforts of Philadelphia's best citizens to curtail its amazing extent of authority—is this an abuse which is obsolete? Is the extortion of illegal fees by the officials of the Row an obsolete abuse, when in the last Legislature the man now to be nominated for Sheriff, an office where those fees are largest, successfully exerted his powers as Speaker to smother a bill intended to substitute reasonable salaries for these immoderately feed officers? Is corruption in these offices an obsolete abuse when, during this very week, a rascally clerk in the office of Register of Wills, defrauded a poor widow woman of her little legacy of $240 by taking out, in his own name, the letters of administration she applied for, and then pocketing the money. This is no exaggeration. The sworn statement of the woman lies before me. Imagine the unblushing corruption which must exist in an important public office, when a clerk, on finding the easy ignorance of the poor applicant, can draw up the letters, walk out to the bank and pocket the money, return to his office and tell the unfortunate widow to go about her business. But this man was no worse than his master, who escaped the Penitentiary by pleading the statute of limitations against a charge of perjury and fraud. Enough has been said, I think, to show that however "stale" the statement of these abuses may be' the abuses themselves are not obsolete.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* suggests a few topics for the coming Fourth of July orators.

> He would have to tell the disgraceful story—a story which has often been told, but which in its dismal significance has never yet been fully apprehended by the country—of the Credit Mobilier. He would have to tell what is known of the Pacific and other railroad frauds. He would tell of those numerous revelations of Congressional corruption. He would tell of the salary grab, with all of its indecency. He would tell of more than one politician who bribed his way into the Senate. He would tell of the frauds of the October election in Pennsylvania. He would tell of the pollution in the Departments at Washington, and in the public service throughout the country. He would tell of the depravity of State Legislatures; of the latest ravages of Southern plunderers and their schemes of repudiation; of the state of things in Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. He would tell of Judge Durell, who is a bully and Judge Delahay who is a drunkard, and Judge Sherman, who, if he is not a jobber, is the most unfortunate letter writer in the world. Looking abroad, he would tell of the Van Buren scandal in Vienna, and the Bremont scandal in Paris, and the Emma and Erie scandals in London. He would tell how trusted leaders have been uncovered; how parties have shown their debasement; how official immorality has reacted upon society. When he had gone over these points, one after another, with the necessary elaboration, and described them in their true colors, he would find that he had only dumbfounded his audience, which expected patriotic glorification and spread eagleism, but could not endure the actual facts in the cotemporary history of the Republic.

THE London *Mechanics' Magazine* describes a process, recently invented, which so thoroughly effects a union of silver with cutlery as to produce an article of great practical value. It has long been the custom to electro-plate silver on steel, but the fact is well known in regard to this kind of work, that, whenever the external coating is ground off the steel is exposed, and thereby rendered liable to rust. According to the process now introduced, the articles are finished in the finest style, and chemically cleaned by a special method. They are then treated with entirely pure silver, and the two are pressed together by an ingenious and most effective operation—so effectual, indeed, that the silver is driven into the pores of the steel, and heat and moisture have no perceptible effect on the metals. The result is a knife that will not rust, is not stained by acids, and only requires simple washing after use. It may also be sharpened as often as is ordinarily necessary, with the result of always showing a silver surface at first. The comparative expense of this process is not stated.

REFORM IN PHILADELPHIA.

Sixty Millions of Debt—The Jobs Under Way—"Addition, Division and Silence" Kemble—The Press and The Day—A Ring Caucus, etc.

[Special Correspondence of The Post.]

There is an anxious painful cry for Reform going up from Philadelphia, and men look at each other in alarm while they witness the audacity of the municipal "Ring" at its stupendous projects of plunder, and when they reflect that to the *sixty millions* of debt that the city now staggers under, will be added perhaps *sixty millions more.* This much at least will be required to complete the immense public buildings, the park improvements, the water works, the many expensive bridges and the great paving jobs now under way—and more are being devised what the debt will be when the whole scheme shall have been carried out, Heaven only knows.

Some resistance will of course be made to the plundering projects that are in progress and in preparation, and many energetic and uncompromising men are organizing for the contest. But it is a discouraging sign to see *The Press,* which denounces the "Ring" in good set sentimental phrase, yet seeking to protect one of the supposed most prominent members of that mysterious and mischievous circle. It is likely that the "Ring" has no more thorough going member than Wm. H. Kemble. He will be remembered as the author of the famous (or *in*-famous) letter to T. J. Coffey, accrediting Evans when he was sent on his mission to collect (and to keep the amount of) the little bill for our State from the Treasury at Washington. Ten years ago, this Kemble was a clerk in the office of the then State Teasurer—then he became Treasurer himself, at the (to him) fortunate period when the rehabilitation of the State Debt war determined upon. He was one of the procurers of charters for the extended system of City Passenger Rail Roads which pay an average profit of 25 per cent a year. From the avails of all these enterprises he is now principal proprietor and manager of a large banking concern. As he never had any other employments or money ventures than these it is not hard to discover from where his large means have been derived. Yet *The Press* deprecates and remonstrates against the denunciation of Mr. Kemble or of his works and ways. *The Press* is in the abstract, opposed to the "Ring," but asks immunity for this prominent and notorious member of it. *The Press* is a Republican paper.

Then *The Day,* a newspaper which is reputed to be owned by Mr. L. C. Cassiday a prominent Democrat, and ostensibly opposed to the "Ring," defends and compliments Wm. B. Mann, the very brains of that potent combination, and the most daring and talented of them all.

It does not take very sharp eyes to see that this is not the way to stem the torrent of corruption in Philadelphia, and to bring the guilty architects of the city's financial embarrassments to defeat and punishment. How would it have been, if, in our late civil war, orders had been given by the Union generals to spare and protect the effective leaders of the rebels when the fight became hottest? Such exceptions would surely not be made by a leader sincerely enlisted in the cause of Reform, and the effect of it is to dishearten and confuse all who are anxious to see the city wrested from the strong grasp of the "Ring."

Why, if Mann and Kemble are to be excepted from punishment, and to receive amnesty in advance, who and where is the conspirator that deserves punishment? How is the plain and simple citizen of Philadelphia to know where he is to look for the real transgressors?" Perhaps there is no place in this country where the mass of the people, rich and poor, are so ignorant of or so unconcerned about the details of public affairs, as they are in Philadelphia. They now know, however, especially those who possess any property, that the public debt is assuming frightful proportions—that their taxes are enormous and still increasing—and the names of these two men have been associated with the great wrongs committed and intended in this regard. But now they are told that Mann and Kemble must have a previous pardon,—that their crimes have been or must be endorsed. The effect on the mind of the average Philadelphian is to make him disbelieve altogether in the accusations brought against the "Ring," or to feel that the promise of the newspapers to free him from thraldom to the Ring, is a promise made only to the ear, to be broken to the hope.

Meantime the "Ring" is busy and effective in all its arrangements to keep its ill-gotten power, and still to reap many harvests of corruption. About seventy of them had a meeting the other day at a place of resort in the suburbs of the city. There the conflicting claims of the contestants for county and city officers were said to have been settled, and as was to have been expected, the worst aspirants were preferred. The changes were all decreed, and as implicity submitted to, as were the secret orders of the venecian secret council of Ten, or the more modern midnight plotters of the *Carbonari* of Italy or our own order of Know-Nothings. The assemblage, after having despatched their black business, went into a prolonged orgie, wherein prevailed the most disgusting excesses—one of their pleasant (and least harmful) jokes being to cut each other's hats all to pieces. Next day the rejected claimants backed down—declined—retired, thanking friends for favors intended &c. The *open* Convention will confirm the apportionment of plunder, and then all will be ready for the rounders and repeaters in October.

Now there are a great many good men in Philadelphia who know all these things, and mourn over them, but mourn almost without hope. For the iniquities of the "Ring" under our libel law cannot be demonstrated in the public prints; and those editors, who, you might hope, would have influence and virtue and courage enough to do so good a thing dare not for fear of fine and imprisonment. On the other hand, other papers such as *The Press,* which is sentimentally shocked at the "*Ring,*" breaks the force of all its arguments, and inspires doubts of its sincerity, by repelling attacks on the most dangerous member of the Ring; Alas! poor Philadelphia! Where can she look for succor when her most favored children thus abandoned her cause, and mock at her **

CHOLERA.

Suggestions From an Experienced Physician.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The interest which now attaches to the subject of cholera induces me to offer, through the columns of your paper, a few suggestions as to its nature and treatment, based upon my experience with the disease when it prevailed in the city during the summers of 1849 and '50, and at periods subsequent thereto. I was engaged in practice in the city at the time alluded to, and had ample opportunities of witnessing cases of the disease and their management. Then, as now, there was no approved mode of treatment, and cases were treated according to the particular views entertained by the physician in attendance. One of my first observations was that there was in many, if not in all, cases an entire suspension of the digestive functions. This was evidenced by the fact that patients often threw up articles of food which had been undigested in their stomachs for twenty-four or thirty-six hours. Acting upon this idea, I am in the habit, when called to a case, of prescribing a mustard and salt emetic as preliminary to all other treatment. A teaspoonful of each in a tumbler of warm water is the dose usually employed, and followed by draughts of warm water, frequently repeated, until vomiting ensues; if this does not occur, say in a half hour, the patient is required to thrust a finger down the throat and compel the stomach to eject its contents.

Patients are usually found drinking large quantities of water and throwing it up almost as soon as swallowed, with little or no relief to the intense thirst which exists. I interdict its use at once, and after the action of the emetic restrict the patient to small lumps of ice and an occasional teaspoonful of rice or barley water made cold with ice. There is a wide difference between allowing a patient to drink water ad libitum and permitting him to have it only in the form of ice. In the former case nothing short of a pint or half pint at a time will satisfy him, and this so distends the stomach and irritates it that it is promptly rejected, to make room for a fresh supply. The vomiting is thus kept up, and the prostration of the patient goes on.

It matters not whether I find the patient vomiting or not, I give the emetic all the same, believing that it exercises a beneficial effect in arousing the stomach from a torpid condition to healthy action; if, after the action of the emetic, the directions as to water, ice, &c., are rigidly enforced, there will rarely be any more vomiting—the thirst rapidly subsides and a long stride has been made in the direction of recovery. To control the diarrhea, I usually prescribe some mild alterative and astringent, say calomel 1½ grs, sugar of lead 3 grs and opium ½ gr, to be repeated once in two or three hours until the bowels are checked. I may remark here that I have often seen the diarrhea promptly arrested by the action of the emetic alone and no other medicine required. I am satisfied that in all cases the bowel trouble will be more amenable to treatment if the emetic is first used, whether there be undigested food to be gotten rid of or not. A physician, whom I attended five or six years ago in a severe attack of the disease, in a letter to me, after speaking of his condition, says: "At length relief came from the draught of salt and mustard, and that relief was instantaneous. The cramps were gone in a moment, and an agreeable thrill, a tingling sensation, which was felt to the ends of my fingers and toes, took place. The succeeding night was one of the most agreeable I ever passed. I had never experienced the exhilirating effects of opium before; I was floating upon a cloud, unconscious of the slightest drowsiness or discomfort of any kind, except from thirst, which I was not permitted to indulge."

It is not claimed that this treatment will be invariably successful; some cases are *ab initio,* hopeless, and others soon become so by imprudence and neglect; but I have seen patients in whom the shriveled skin, the sunken eye, the feeble pulse and husky voice denoted a critical condition of things promptly relieved by it, and am disposed to think that when faithfully carried out it will furnish as large a per centage of recoveries as any other. To the person who has yielded to the temptations of a good dinner or late supper, and finds at the end of a few hours that he has imposed upon his stomach a duty which it cannot perform, nothing will so speedily furnish the required aid, nothing so effectually ward off the threatened attack, as the mustard emetic. That a means of relief so simple, yet in many cases so efficient, should be more widely known, and some valuable lives saved thereby, is the motive which has prompted this communication.

Respectfully,
HENRY GUNOWETH, M. D.
ST. MATTHEWS, JEFFERSON CO., KY.

In the case of Taintor, the defaulting cashier of the Atlantic Bank, the decision was reserved.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1873.

The Constitutional Convention met at half-past nine this morning, Judge Walker presiding, but the hour of ten arrived before a quorum was procured. Rev. Dr. Curry opened the session with prayer, and the journal of Friday was read and approved.

The Convention then took up the article on Legislature, the nineteenth section and amendments pending, relative to apportioning the State for members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Broadhead, of Northampton, sent up the following resolution, which was read and tabled:

That the Committee on Corporations be instructed to report a provision requiring all corporations to divide their net earnings at least once in each year, and that, where profits have been earned but expended, such corporations shall at least once in each year issue certificates of indebtedness or stock to stockholders for the amount thereof.

The recess question was again called up, and discussed. The resolution was amended and adopted as follows: That the resolution passed June 20, providing for an adjournment from June 27 to the third Tuesday of October next, be and the same is hereby rescinded, and hereafter this Convention will hold two sessions, daily, except Sundays, from 9 A. M., to 1 P. M., and from 3½ P. M., to 6 P. M.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1873.

Yesterday afternoon the Constitutional Convention considered on second reading the article on private corporations, and the following sections were adopted:

Section 1. All existing charters or grants having special or exclusive privileges under which a *bona fide* organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

Sec. 2. The Legislatures shall not remit forfeiture of charters of corporations now existing, or alter or amend the same for the benefit of such corporation, except upon terms of such corporation thereafter holding such charter, subject to provisions of the Constitution.

SEC. 3. The exercise of the power of right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking by the Legislature of the property and franchises of incorporated companies, subjecting them to public use, the same as property of individuals, and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged, or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such a manner as to infringe upon the equal rights of individuals or general well-being of the State.

Sec. 4. Relating to elections of managing officers of corporations was read and several amendments offered, on which a discussion sprung up, and was participated in by Messrs. Bigler, Buckalew, Cuyler, Corbet, MacVeagh and Minor. The section as amended and adopted was as follows: "In all elections for managing officers of Corporations each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate or distribute them on two or more candidates as he may prefer."

Section five was amended to read as follows, and passed:

That no foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having a known place of business and an authorized agent in the same, upon whom process may be served.

Sec. 6. The corporation shall not engage in any other business than that expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate except what may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business. The Legislature is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages made by viewers or otherwise. The final determination of the amount of such damages shall in all cases of appeal be determined by a jury. Passed.

Sec. 7. Any general banking law which shall be passed shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of the State of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the State Treasurer for the redemption of such notes or bills. Passed.

The eighth section, providing that no banking or other corporation shall receive, directly or indirectly, a greater rate of interest than is allowed by law to individuals, was discussed at length, and with amendments was adopted.

The Convention met at nine o'clock this morning. Hon. John H. Walker, President *pro tem.*

The Convention took up the unfinished article on Corporation, section 8, pending, with an amendment, fixing the rate of interest at six per cent.

After some discussion the amendment was voted down by a large majority. Other amendments were offered and defeated, and the section was finally not agreed to.

SEC. 9. That all insurance Companies incorporated by other States, and doing business in this State, shall be subject to the same rate and measure of taxation as similar companies incorporated by this State. Not agreed to.

Judge Woodward offered the following new section: It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by general enactment that any five or more persons, citizens of this commonwealth, associated for the prosecution of any lawful business may by subscribing to articles of association, and complying with all the requirements of the law form themselves into an incorporated company, with or without liability, as may be expressed in the articles of association, and such publication shall be provided for as shall enable all who trade with such corporations as adopt limited liability, to know that no liability exists beyond that of the joint capital which may have been subscribed.

Mr. Carey, of Philadelphia, moved the following amendment:

The rights of the people of the State to associate together for all lawful purposes, for trading on principles of limited or unlimited liability, shall not be questioned, but it shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by law for the organization of associations for securing publicity so complete as to enable all who trade with these which adopt a limited form to become familiar with the fact that no liability exists beyond that of the joint capital which may have been subscribed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873.

In the afternoon session of the Constitutional Convention, after discussion, Mr. Carey's amendment was rejected.

Judge Woodward's proposition was adopted, with slight modifications.

The article on Corporations was gone through without further amendment.

The article on education was considered, when all the sections were agreed to, as heretofore published. The only subject of extended discussion was a new section for the establishment by the Legislature of industrial schools for vagrants, neglected and abandoned children. Messrs. Wherry, Darlington, Hazzard, Curtin, Carter, Hunsicker and Stanton favored the plan, and Messrs. Campbell, Rowe, Reed, Boyd and Hanna opposed it. No vote was taken.

The Convention met this morning, Judge Walker in the chair. The Convention resumed consideration of the section introduced by Mr. Darlington yesterday evening, looking to the establishment of industrial schools by the Legislature, and compelling the attendance of vagrants, neglected and abandoned children. Debate was continued by Messrs. Bowman, Broomall, Burke, Darlington, Purman, D. W. Patterson, Bullett and M. Hall Stanton, the latter reading letters from Miss Carpenter, the English philanthropist, and E. C. Winans, of New York, advocating industrial schools. Numerous amendments were offered and rejected.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Following is the official report of the condition of the wheat crop: The winter wheat is mostly harvested. Of 753 counties, from which reports have been received, 202 are above the average, 168 average, and 381 below. Of the 300 counties reporting spring wheat, 103 are above the average, 115 average, and 68 below. The average of winter wheat is somewhat increased, though many fields have been winter killed and ploughed up for spring wheat and other crops. The acreage spring wheat is very largely increased, and especially in the Northwest is unusually promising.

The indications of the crop of 1873 are considered at least equal to those of June, 1872, when the Department estimated the prospective crop at 220,000,000 bushels, subsequent to the conditions of growth raised. The first estimate of the year in the annual report of 1872, not yet published, is 249,997,020 bushels. With equal favorable conditions, the yield may be safely set down at 250,000,000 bushels. Insect ravages, however, are reported in the spring wheat, indicating serious loss in some localities.

Oats—an increased average and an improved yield of oats are indicated in the majority of the States. The maximum condition, 113, is found in Virginia, and the minimum, 83, in California. Rye—Twenty-four States report an increased, and ten a decreased acreage of winter rye. Sixteen States report the condition above the average, two an average and the remainder below. The maximum condition, 110, in California; the minimum 83; in Illinois; spring rye reported in only ten States. Maximum condition, 108, in Kansas; minimum, 79, in Indiana. Barley—The condition of winter barley varies from 65 in Kentucky to 108 in Kansas. It ranges from 83 in Indiana to 111 in Missouri. There are no returns of hops.

NEW YORK.

The President Urged to Remove Certain Officials.

NEW YORK, June 25.—A Long Branch special says that President Grant, on the evening before going to Washington, was visited by several gentlemen who urged the removal of Mr. Richardson from the Treasury Department, and they left his presence with the belief that his decision was made to do so. The same dispatch says that the official life of Minister Jay will terminate on the close of the Vienna Exposition, as he has long been marked by the President for removal.

Type Machine Company Sold Out.

The effects of the Alden Type-setting and Distributing Machine Company were sold to-day at auction for $9,500. It is said the inventor sunk at least half a million dollars perfecting his invention. The effects embraced letters patent in this country and in Europe, machines, machinery, and stock in factory.

Death of Booth, the Tragedian.

The Manchester *Guardian* of June 13th has the following: The American tragedian, Booth, a brother of the assassin of President Lincoln, died at Paris last Saturday.

Sudden Death.

Christian Smith, aged forty-five years, who has been in the tombs for the past six weeks on a charge of vagrancy, died suddenly yesterday. It is said he feigned death on three former occasions, once being coffined several hours and again was placed upon a slab in the morgue, only reviving when water was tricked upon his face. The Coroner declines to hold an inquest until assured the man is actually dead.

OHIO.

The National Electric Medical Association—Interesting Reports Read.

COLUMBUS, O., June 25.—The National Electric Medical Association assembled in this city to day. Governor Noyes delivered an address of welcome. President C. E. Miles, of Boston, delivered his annual address. A number of letters were read from prominent gentlemen, regretting their inability to be present. Dr. Garrison, of Chicago, read an interesting paper on the Status of Chemistry. Interesting papers were read on the characters of Paracelsus and Samuel Thompson by J. L. Kirkpatrick, of Hamilton, and on Gynaeology, by Prof King, of Cincinnati. Dr. Scudder, of Cincinnati, made a report on Deagnosis, and most of the forenoon was spent in discussing this report. This evening Dr. W. M. Engalls occupied the time with an address. Papers were received from Drs. Baker, of Michigan, on Crebro Meningetis; from M. M. Miles, of Illinois, on Causes of and Care of Consumption, and from J. W. Johnson, of Connecticut, on New Remidies.

CHICAGO.

The Dexter Park Meeting.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The entries for the Dexter Park meeting, which begins on the first of July and continues four days, closed last night, numbering seventy in the running list and sixty-four in the trotting, including many noted flyers in both. The only races not entirely filled are the 2:21 race and free for all. For the first, Bashaw, Jr., is the only entry, and for the latter Chicago and American Girl, but the managers confidently expect to receive to-day by mail entries which will fill both the fast races with as good horses as those entered.

The Back Pay.

Hon. C. B. Farwell, one of the members of Congress from this city, in a note to the *Times* this morning states that the amount of back pay due him was drawn by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House at his request, and returned to the Treasury of the United States.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

Yesterday's Convention.

ARBITRARY RULINGS.

Discontent and Dissatisfaction.

Election of Delegates to Wilkesbarre—A Resolution of Instruction Adopted After Nearly One-Half of the Delegates had Withdrawn—Adjourned till September 2nd.

From Daily Post of Wednesday.

One of the largest, noisiest and most disgraceful Conventions that ever assembled in Pittsburgh was that held on yesterday by the Democracy of Allegheny county. We regret to make this statement, but our position and standing as a faithful recorder of events demands it, and in so doing we will endeavor to give the facts as they transpired, and act justly to all concerned.

MORNING SESSION.

CALLED TO ORDER.

The Convention was called to order shortly after ten o'clock by W. D. Moore, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee.

TEMPORARY SECRETARIES.

On motion of John A. Elder, of the First ward, amended by Col. McKelvey, the following secretaries were appointed in addition to the secretaries of the County Committee: Jno. A. Warden, W. S. Reno, Joseph A. O'Neil, W. F. Cassiday, James F. Gildea, T. J. O'Leary, John S. Murray, J. P. Coyle and F. P. Laughran.

THE DELEGATES.

The list of delegates was then called over when the following were admitted to seats, there being several contested which are noted elsewhere:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—John A. Elder, M. F. Cassiday.
Second ward—James Irvin, James B. Coyle.
Third ward—James F. Gildea, F. Rattigan.
Fourth ward—Wm. H. Edgerton, T. B. Patterson.
Fifth ward—James J. Donavan, T. J. Murphy.
Sixth ward—P. O'Brien, U. Stewart.
Seventh ward—F. Maguire, Thos. Barnes.
Eighth ward—John Coyle, John C. Barr
Ninth ward—James Williams, Samuel O'Brien.
Tenth ward—John Grant, Ed. Smith.
Eleventh ward—Alexander McFarland, Amos Barbin.
Twelfth ward, First Precinct—T. C. Rafferty, Maurice Wallace. Second Precinct—James Neeson, Joseph O'Neill.
Thirteenth ward, First Precinct—John Magan, Thomas Breen. Second Precinct—James P. O'Neill, D. O'Donovan.
Fourteenth ward—Peter Connolly, Jno. Gamble.
Fifteenth ward—C. O'Donnell, Chas. Heizer.
Sixteenth ward, First Precinct—Philip Ryan, C. Hoffman.
Sixteenth ward, Second Precinct—L. Scheltenbrand, A. Breen.
Seventeenth ward—Thos. Fagan, Samuel F. Patterson.
Eighteenth ward—Philip O'Neill, Neil McCaffery.
Nineteenth ward—Jno. S. Dairs, Chas. Strahley.
Twentieth ward—Pat. Scanlan, Levi Rush
Twenty-first ward, first precinct—Frank Feree. James Welden. Second Precinct—Gabriel Fry, Samuel White.
Twenty-second ward—Jno. English, J. J. Ricketts.
Twenty-third ward—J. P. Cunningham, B. J. Bradley.
Twenty-fourth ward—W. J. Brennan, Edward McTiernan.
Twenty-fifth ward—Thos. Mulvay, Christ Feld.
Twenty-sixth ward—John Carr, T. H. Davis.
Twenty-seventh ward—Anton Schmidt, Benj. H. Hartman.
Twenty-eighth ward—Jas. Salisbury, Thos. Ward
Twenty-ninth ward—Frank Ziefel, Robert McMackin.
Thirtieth ward—Jno. S. Murray, T. O'Brien.
Thirty-first ward—Thomas Joyce, J. G. Swanzing
Thirty-second ward—Wm. Engle, Charles Gehring Jr.
Thirty-third ward—Frank P. Laughlin, M. J. F. Sullivan.
Thirty-fourth ward—Patrick Foley, Walter McCabe.
Thirty-fifth ward—John Goehring, Charles Cochran.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—M. F. Ward, George W. Boggs.
Second ward—J. H. Stewart, P. Hagerty.
Third ward, First precinct—W. J. Anderson, —— Lee. Second precinct—Gotleib Faas, Wm. Miller.
Fourth ward, First precinct—William H. Reel, William D. Moore.
Fifth ward—James Lindsey, Charles Hawthorn.
Sixth ward—Wm. Moheral, J. S. Millar.
Seventh ward—Joseph Lofink, Sr., Nicholas Kelly.
Eighth ward—J. Lofink, Jr., Owen Sheakey.
Ninth ward—J. Cullinan, E. Sweeney.
Tenth ward—O. W. Ross, Nicholas Carr.
Eleventh ward—William F. Richardson, D. A. Nolan.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport, First ward—Jesse Sill, J. P. White. Second ward—J. W. Scott, B. W. Yonker. Third ward—Wm. Whigham, Capt. C. M. Bailey.
Sewickley—Samuel M'Kelvy, John A. Warden.
Sharpsburg—Jos. Hart, Wm. Noble.
West Elizabeth—W. R. Lewis, Robert Gillespie.
Millvale—Jonathan Davis, H. Coil.
Bellevue—Thos. Roney, Thos. Connell.
Etna—E. Eichenlaub, George Kimp.
Chartiers—Michael Keef.
Mansfield—John Gormley, P. Farrell.
Verona—T. J. O'Leary, V. Vooider.
Killbuck, First Precinct—J. P. Barry, J. L. Williams.
Kilbuck, second Precinct—W. S. Reno, J. W. Kearns.

TOWNSHIPS.

Leet—Capt. McCormick, Jos. H. Davis.
Plum—S. A. Connor, J. C. Borland.
Elizabeth, First Precinct—A. McKinley, J. R. Fife.
Mifflin—J. F. Patterson, Andrew Large.
Robinson, First Precinct—John Cochran, Wm. Keisler.
Moon—P. H. Stevenson, Jacob Lashell.
Baldwin, First Precinct—Wm. Franey.
Baldwin, Second Precincts—S. C. Cooley, H. Whiteman.
Ross, Second Precinct—John Rogers, W. Keown.
McCandless—Geo. Raishouser, Fred Nuhn.
Neville—W. H. M'Geary, R. Philips.
Shaler, First Precinct—W. Edwards, G. H. Ward.
Wilkins, First Precinct—W. H. Robinson, Wm. Turner.
North Versailles—John M'Clusky, George Michaels.
South Versailles, Second Precinct—Wm. M'Clintock, T. M. Sill.
Jefferson—William McElhinny, Henry Larre, Jr.
Chartiers—Cornelius Scully, B. C. Sawyer.
Ohio—C. G. McMillen, H. B. Long.
West Deer—C. Bryson.
Indiana, second Precinct—J. Hart, R. J. Ferguson.
Lower St. Clair—Thos. Kernan, John Conrad.
Reserve—M. Crommy.
Union—G. S. Carnahan, Isaac McMunn.
Hampton—J. M. McDonald, Robt. McDonald.
Scott, First precinct—T. F. McCabe, Hugh Roseburg. Second precinct—Barnes Ford, Jacob Goodboy.
Marshall—D. Forsythe, J. H. Fowler.
Harrison—J. R. Walker.
Lincoln—F. Rose, M. Calhoun.
Stowe—Wm. May, R. B. Guthrie.

CONTESTED SEATS.

At the conclusion of the reading of the list, Col. McKelvy moved that a committee of five be appointed on contested seats.

Mr. J. S. Murray raised the point of order that such a committee could not be appointed until a permanent chairman was elected.

The chair decided the point not well taken.

Messrs. Uzziah Stuart, Murray, Barr and others addressed the Convention, Mr. Stuart rising the point of order that the temporary chairman was not the chairman of the Convention.

Amid considerable confusion a vote was taken on the ruling of the chairman in regard to the

POINT OF ORDER

raised by Mr. Murray. The Chair was unable to decide and after endeavoring to get those in favor of sustaining the decision to step over to the right, and those opposed to the left, the "yeas and nays" were ordered. The list was called, and upon its completion it was announced that the Secretaries' tallies did not agree. Three of them had it—yeas, 81; nays, 92. Another—yeas, 92; nays, 76, and still another—yeas, 91; nays, 88.

Mr. Reel claimed that it took a two-third vote to overrule the chair, which opinion was coincided in by the Chairman.

Mr. J. C. Barr took the opposite view—that it only required a majority to overrule the Chairman.

The Chair announced the tally as kept by the Secretaries, three standing one way and three another.

Mr. Rodgers—I move as no dependence can be placed upon the tallies kept by these Secretaries that the Chair be sustained. Not acted upon.

Mr. Guthrie moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Carried.

Mr. J. C. Barr moved to proceed to a permanent organization. Carried.

NOMINATION FOR PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

Messrs John Coyle and W. D. Moore were then nominated, and on motion the nominations were closed, and the voting proceeded with, Messrs. O'Leary and Warden, two of the Secretaries each appointed by one of the respective candidates taking the tally, which resulted as follows:

Coyle	76
Moore	79
Majority for Moore	3

Mr. Moore made a few remarks, thanking the Convention.

COMMITTEE ON CONTESTED SEATS.

A Committee on Contested Seats, consisting of Messrs. McKelvy, Feld, Reel, Uzziah Stewart and McFarland, was appointed, when the Convention at 1 o'clock took a recess for one hour.

RECESS FOR DINNER.

Up till the time of the closing of the morning session there was no more tumult than is generally witnessed at such gatherings, although loud complaints were heard of the arbitrary and unjust manner in which the chairman had decided several questions. But it was reserved for

AFTERNOON SESSION

for a number of delegates and outsiders, among which were several Republicans, to display their abilities at creating disorder, confusion and almost riot.

The Convention did not reassemble until half-past two o'clock P. M.

AN ATTEMPT TO GO INTO NOMINATIONS.

When the Convention was called to order, Mr. B. C. Sawyer offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Convention proceed to nominate delegates to the State Convention, which meets at Wilkesbarre, August 27th, in the following manner:

Three Senatorial Delegates, one from the districts between the rivers, one from the districts north of the rivers, and one from the districts south of the rivers.

Also, seven Representative Delegates, as follows: One from the First and one from the Second City Legislative Districts, one from the districts between the rivers, two from the districts on the North Side, and two from the districts on the South Side of the rivers.

Mr. Reel moved to amend by making the three candidates receiving the highest number of votes, Senatorial Delegates, and the next seven highest on the list Representative delegates.

A SLIGHT RUMPUS.

While these motions were being made, there was a confused and interrupted series of motions, points of order, cries of "wait until the Committee on Contested Seats report," "order," "You're out of order," and complimentary (?) retorts passed to and fro in a style that boded no good for the preservation of order. During the tumult the Chairman remained a quiet spectator of passing events, making no effort to preserve order until the delegates tired of vociferating quieted down.

CONTESTED SEATS—TWO REPORTS.

The report of the Committee on Contested Seats was then called for, and ordered to be read.

Mr. McKelvy read a report signed by three out of the five members of the Committee on Contested Seats, as follows:

Your Committee on Contested Seats beg leave to report that in the case of the Seventh ward they find F. A. Maguire and Thos. Barnes entitled to their seats.

In the case of the Third ward, First precinct, Allegheny, W. J. Anderson and —— Lee are entitled to seats.

In the case of the Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, Peter Connelly and John Gamble are entitled to seats.

In the case of Harrison township, Jas. R. Walker being the only delegate present, is admitted with the privilege of one vote.

No person appeared before us from Tarentum borough.

Mr. Elder—I object to admitting Welker or Walker from Harrison township; he is a Republican.

A Delegate—He agrees to vote the Democrat ticket.

Mr. Elder—We dont want such Democrats as that.

Mr. Reno—Yes, Commodore Kountz was a Democrat last year; now he is a Republican.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY.

Mr. U. Stewart presented the report of the minority of the Committee on Contested Seats. It recites that the meeting at which Messrs. Maguire and Barnes were chosen was not regularly organized: that it was run by Republicans, and that a number of the votes for said candidates were cast by Republicans. The minority find that the vote at each polling place was as follows:

Mowry	85
Stokeley	85
McGuire	67
Barnes	67

Republicans assisted in organizing the meeting which elected McGuire and Barnes and controlled it to the exclusion of honest Democrats.

Messrs. Stewart and McFarland both argued in support of the minority report, declaring that an individual named Lindsay, who, on his own confession, had been a delegate to one of the Republican Conventions, was the leading spirit at this meeting, and the delegates chosen in such a manner should not be admitted.

Mr. B. C. Sawyer moved to adopt the minority report.

Mr. J. H. Stewart moved to amend by substituting the majority report.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Barnes asked leave to explain, which was granted. He stated that he had been a Democrat since 1852, before some of the gentlemen were out of their swaddling clothes.

Uzziah Stewart—I can reply to that by saying that a great many men who are young have worked in the traces of the party, while other men have done nothing else but vote.

Mr. McFarland—It may have been an important thing for young men belonging to the Democratic party that they were not born at the time some of those men who talk about swaddling clothes were, but nevertheless upon the floor of this Convention all have equal rights. [Cheers.]

At this point Christian Feld mounted a chair and made a brief speech. He said: "When I went out, I did not know who the parties went for. I saw sixty-six tickets, and I saw the list of the tickets voted."

The Chair—What tickets?

Mr. Feld—For McGuire. The other side did not show but one vote. (Great confusion. Cries of "I move," "You can't do it," "Gag law," and a general row all round.)

Mr. Cassiday—How does it come you were elected a delegate from the South Side and could find time to attend to the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh?

A delegate—He was ubiquitous.

GAG LAW.

The Chair, (sotto voce)—We'll play a little of your old game upon you this afternoon.

Mr. Feld [still mounted on a chair] —— I think ——

Cries of "order," "put him out," "no you wont," and the like followed terminating in a scene of wild confusion. Delegates screamed, motions upon motions were put but not entertained by the Chair, who listlessly waited until a slight lull followed, when a stentorian pair of lungs moved

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

A voice—What is the previous question?

The chair—The adoption of the majority report.

A delegate—No, it ain't; its on the adoption of the minority report.

ARBITRARY RULINGS.

More confusion ensued, after which the question was put on the adoption of the minority report, and decided not carried, although the volume of ayes and nays was fairly equal in strength.

The question was then taken on the majority report of the Committee and it was declared adopted, it being impossible, however, for anybody but the infallible chairman to tell whether the "ayes" or "nays" yelled the loudest.

HOW TO NOMINATE.

The question then recurred on the manner of nominating delegates, when Mr. Reel's amendment providing that the three highest names on the list be declared Senatorial and the seven next highest, Representative delegates to the State Convention, was declared carried by another arbitrary ruling of the Chair.

Another tumult ensued at this point. Delegates appealed from the decision of the Chair, but in vain. The Chair turned a deaf ear to anything but his own sweet will.

Mr. Mechling—The majority must rule.

The Chair—That is parliamentary law.

Mr. McFarland—It is very queer parliamentary law.

THE NOMINATIONS.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, the Convention proceeded to make nominations. At this stage there was a chorus of voices, each nominating his particular candidate, confusion reigning supreme for several minutes. After everybody had been satisfied, it was announced that the following had been nominated:

Samuel McKelvy, J. P. Cunningham, Jas. Irwin, W. Pitt Bedell, Jas. H. Hopkins, J. H. Stewart, Third ward, Allegheny; Chris. Feld, R. M. Gibson, J. H. Gibson, J. H. Stewart, Second ward, Allegheny; C. O'Donnell, W. D. Moore, J. P. Heisel, Jesse Sill, W. H. Reel, Barnes Ford, H. B. Cochran, Isadore Coblenz, Geo. H. Kuhn, Jno. Murray, Sr., and Jacob Scheid.

THE GAG AGAIN.

Mr. U. Stewart—I desire to say that—

The Chair—We won't allow it.

Mr. S.—I simply wish to make a statement.

The Chair—You can't do it, sir. Nothing is now in order but to ballot for delegates.

Mr. S.—I have been authorized to withdraw the name of Mr. Jas. H. Hopkins.

The Chair—Who authorized you, sir?

Mr. S.—Mr. Hopkins himself, sir.

The Chair—Will the Convention permit the name of Mr. H. to be withdrawn.

Mingled cries of "yes, yes" and "no, no" started the confusion anew."

The Chair—All opposed to allowing the name of Mr. Jas. Hopkins to be withdrawn say aye.

Grand chorus—Aye.

The Chair—All of the contrary opinion say no.

Another grand chorus—No.

The Chair—The ayes have it.

Mr. Murray—Nothing of the kind.

More confusion.

The Chair—Never mind; I have decided; and that settles the matter. The secretaries will now call the roll.

A delegate—I move the nominations close.

This motion was put and decided carried

SUBSTITUTES—ANOTHER ROW.

Before the roll was called Mr. A. J. Barr presented a certificate from Mr. P. Connelly, delegate from the Fourteenth ward, asking the Convention to accept the former as a substitute in his (Mr. C.'s) place.

This was agreed to by the Convention.

Another communication was received from Jas. Salisbury, asking that Mr. Ward, his colleague, be allowed to vote for him, as he had been called away on business.

A voice—That matter has already been settled by the Convention.

Mr. McFarland—I hope the ruling of the chair in the morning to the effect that when a delegate had been present in the Convention and gone away his colleague should not be allowed to vote for him, will be adhered to.

Several other communications from delegates who had been called away on one pretext or the other were presented.

Mr. McFarland—I move to lay them all on the table.

Cries of "question" and "no, no."

CONFUSION ONCE MORE.

A wild scene of confusion here ensued. Everybody was on his feet trying to be heard. Epithets far from complimentary were freely bandied, and disorder ran riot for some time.

The Chair made little effort to quiet the Convention, even affecting not to observe delegates asking to be heard. At last he said that this was

THE MOST DISGRACEFUL SCENE

he had ever witnessed. He did not wish this Convention to be made a public spectacle, to be ridiculed by the whole community.

The calling of the roll was then proceeded with by the Reading Secretary, Mr. Frank P. Laughran.

Everything went smoothly until the Thirteenth ward was reached, when a delegate moved that the calling of the city wards be suspended, and the boroughs and townships be called off first, commencing at the bottom of the list.

THE ROW BEGINS.

This created the wildest scene of disorder. The wave of tumult increased from a sharp breeze at first to a perfect torrent of disorder.

It was impossible to hear the myriads of motions and counter-motions that were offered. The delegates flocked to the Secretaries' desk, mounted chairs and tables, and crowded around the Chairman. Tall delegates stretched out their bony digits, sawing the air wildly, and yelling and screaming at the top of their voices.

At last it was decided by some hocus pocus to put to a vote the question of calling the roll from the bottom of the list.

The matter was put to a vote and decided carried by the Chair.

THE TURBULENCE

that here ensued almost baffles description. Loud cries for a "division" were made, which the Chair at first refused to entertain.

Mr. Murray—I insist on a division.

A personal colloquy took place at this period between the speaker and the Chair, when the latter threatened to send for the Sheriff and the police and have Mr. M. arrested.

Loud cries of "No, you won't," "Move we adjourn," "Order," "Put him out," and the like, rent the air, mingled with applause and hisses, as the friends or opponent of some stentor desired to mark their approval or disapproval of any remark that rose above the tumult.

Fully half an hour was spent in useles wrangling, during which two or three personal altercations, even extending to blows, given and taken, took place in various parts of the room.

At last the Chairman was absolutely compelled to yield to the repeated and irresistible clamor for

A DIVISION.

The Chair—All in favor of the change will go to the left, and all opposed, to the right.

Delegates pushed, jostled and jammed, and it took fully five minutes before there was a partial lull. Then the Delegates on the appeal of friends on the other side of the room would cross over, many recrossed and more confusion ensued.

At last in pure disgust a dozen motions were made to adjourn.

The Chair at first turned a deaf ear to all these motions, but finally on the advice of his immediate friends put the motion to adjourn and then decided it lost, though nobody else could conscientiously come to such a conclusion.

Upon the announcement of this result by the Chair an appeal was taken, which the Chairman refused point blank to entertain, and ordered the call of the roll to proceed.

MANY DELEGATES WITHDRAW.

A very large number of the delegates friendly to Mr. D. O. Barr thereupon withdrew from the Convention, and of those that remained many declined to vote. All the Secretaries except one left the room, carrying with them the tally papers. This ended the great contest of the day, and the political thermometer dropped to zero.

THE BALLOTING

for delegates was proceeded with in the same order as at first.

The following is the tally entire:

Samuel McKelvy,	83	J. P. Cunningham	31
James Irvin,	29	W. Pitt Bedell,	67
Jas. H. Hopkins,	82	J. H. Stewart,	24
Chris. Feld,	74	R. M. Gibson,	16
J. H. Stewart,	84	C. O'Donnell,	74
W. D. Moore,	84	J. P. Heisel,	77
Jesse Sill,	29	W. H. Reel,	82
Barnes Ford,	25	H. B. Cochran,	26
Isadore Coblenz,	31	Geo. H. Kuhn	30
John Murray, Sr.,	25	Jacob Scheid,	11
John A. Warden,	59.		

In connection with the votes it should be stated that the great disparity is accounted for by the fact that but very few of the delegates known to favor the nomination of Mr. D. O. Barr for State Treasurer were voted for after the withdrawal above noted, and their opponents had it all their own way.

THE DELEGATES.

It was announced that Messrs. Samuel McKelvy, W. D. Moore and J. H. Stewart having received the highest number of votes were chosen Senatorial delegates, and Messrs. W. Pitt Beddell, Jas. H. Hopkins, Chris Feld, C. O'Donnell, J. P. Heisel, W. H. Reel and John A. Warden, standing next highest on the list, were chosen Representative delegates to the State Convention.

INSTRUCTIONS.

A resolution was offered that the delegates to the coming State Convention be instructed to vote for and use every proper effort to secure the nomination of F. M. Hutchinson, Esq., as the candidate of the party for State Treasurer.

This resolution was seconded in a loud voice, by a Republican county official sitting outside the bar.

Mr. Miller opposed hampering the delegates with instructions.

The resolution was then put to the remnant of the Convention, and declared carried.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Col. McKelvy, the Convention then adjourned until the first Tuesday of September next, (September 2d) when county nominations will be made.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

CALVIN MATHEWS, of Millbrook, last week, clipped from a ewe, one year old, a fleece weighed nine pounds. The lamb denuded weighing one hundred and twenty-five and one half pounds.

THE 1st battallion, 17th division, N. G., Westmoreland county, will meet for three days' encampment (25th, 26th and 27th of June) on the farm of the late Maj. Row, four miles north of Greensburg, on the road leading to Salem.

ALTOONA was thrown into great excitement on Tuesday evening by the arrival of President Grant's twelve year old son, Jessie. He did the town great honor to dine there, and wonderful to say, picked his teeth with the same kind of tooth pick as the other guests of the Logan House—quite a condesension for Royalty. Was really traveling without guard or escort, Had been to Covington to see his grandsire, and was on a hunt after his dad.

THE CHOLERA.

Meeting of the Health Board Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Health held a special meeting.

Dr. McCandless offered the following:

In view of the threatening indications of the approaching terrible epidemic, cholera:

Resolved, That the Health Officer be instructed to give notice through the official papers of the city, to all property holders and tenants at once, to have yards, cellars, alleys, &c., clean; and all refusing or neglecting to attend to this public notice, be punished with the extreme penalty of the law.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioners be requested to co-operate with us in this very important sanitary measure.

These resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Dr. Arnholt called attention to the pestilential condition of the wharf on the South Side, between Sixteenth and Nineteenth streets, and the Health Officer was instructed to attend to the matter.

The Lightest Draft.

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle, Thimble Skein Wagon, made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

OHIO RIVER COMMISSION.

Surprisingly Short Session

Very Little Accomplished—Several Resolutions Looking to Future Action Adopted—Special Committee Appointed to Inspect Lake Chatauqua, and the Headwaters of the Allegheny—A Majority of the Commissioners Absent—Plan Proposed to Break the "Soporific Shell"—Next Meeting to be Held in Louisville on September 10th.

But nine members of the Commission for the Improvement of the Ohio River were present at the session held yesterday morning. They were Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Chairman; Messrs. Thurston, Peebles, Martin, Meekin, Halliday, Gilbert, Walton and Power.

After the meeting was convened, Mr. Thurston announced that he had been authorized to tender to the Commissioners the courtesies of the Allegheny Valley Railroad if they desired to

VISIT CHATAUQUA LAKE,

which, as was stated yesterday, is proposed as a reservoir for furnishing water for the Allegheny river. Mr. Thurston remarked that Chataqua Lake seemed to be a very important point in connection with the river improvement, and other important points centered in it. He said that the lake seemed to be fed through some subterranean sound, and the opinion was held by many that it was connected with the larger lakes. An engineer, whose opinion is entitled to considerable weight, holds that the project of pumping water into Chatauqua Lake from Lake Erie was entirely practicable, and at a former meeting of the Commission General Worrell, an engineer of eminent ability, had submitted an elaborate paper, taking the same view.

Gen. Moorehead remarked that if there was any way of supplying Chatasqua Lake with water from Lake Erie it would give an ample supply to the river. He did not think this could be done, unless some new discoveries in hydraulic engineering were made.

CONNEAUT LAKE.

General Powers said that Conneaut Lake was sixteen miles long and about a mile and a half wide. He thought it could be raised about fifteen feet. This water might be conducted to a large swamp about thirty miles distant, which could be converted into an available reservoir. The water from that reservoir could not be made available, but would reach the Ohio at Beaver. If the water was taken from Conneaut it would reach the Allegheny river by way of Franklin. He also spoke of a small lake in Mercer county, and that there were hundreds of lakes that could be made available, and would furnish an ample supply of water. He also spoke of the improvement of the Allegheny by means of dams. In reference to Chataqua Lake he said he thought it could be raised ten or fifteen feet, but he doubted whether there would be sufficient drainage to keep it filled. He also referred to available sites on the Monongahela river. He was firmly impressed with the practicability of the supply of an ample quantity of water for river navigation by a system of reservoirs. He was anxious to see an appropriation made by the General Government, so that the United States engineers could make the necessary surveys. There were numerous available bodies of water that could be used as reservoirs, but the engineers must determine by actual survey how they can be utilized. He thought the importance of these surveys should be pressed upon Congress.

A COMMITTEE TO VISIT CHATAUQUA

Captain Halliday then offered the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Commission be tendered the officers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad for their generous offer of a special car for the use of the Commission to visit Lake Chatauqua and the head waters of the Allegheny river, but for want of time on the part of the Commission the offer is declined.

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of Messrs. Moorhead, Thurston, Powers, Lieut. Mahan, of the Engineer Corps, and such other members as can attend, be appointed to visit Chatauqua and its neighborhood with a view to ascertain the practicability of establishing a reservoir or reservoirs in that vicinity, and present all the facts connected with the subject at the next meeting of the Commission.

ABOUT ABSENTEES.

Mr. Thurston spoke at some length urging the adoption of some means to effect a more general attendance of the members and to secure more thorough and efficient work. He thought that the Chairman should open correspondence with all the members of the Commission, and also with the Governors of the interested States, in order to procure a more general interest in the workings of the Commission. Mr. Thurston then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Board is hereby requested to open a correspondence promptly with the members of the Board who have not heretofore attended the meetings, with a view of obtaining the efficient co-operation of all the members of the Board. That he also correspond with the Governors of the several Ohio Valley States, with a view to obtain the appointment of active and efficient members.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A SPURT TOWARD ACTION.

Mr. Walton offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State be appointed to confer with Col. Merrill in regard to the reservoirs for the Ohio river, dredging, chutes, and the practicability of utilizing the reservoirs.

The resolution occasioned considerable discussion, and after some debate Mr. Thurston offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State be appointed to confer by correspondence or otherwise with the Secretary of War through the Chief Engineer, General Humphries, with a view of obtaining from him the presentation to Congress and recommendation of a plan for the improvement of the Ohio river, according to the best adaptation to the wants of the country.

Both resolutions were adopted, when Mr. Walton explained that he accomplished what he wished—which was to break the soporific shell which seemed to have fallen over the Commission.

THE COMMITTEES.

The Chair announced the following committees in accordance with the resolutions of Messrs. Walton and Thurston:

Under Mr. Walton's resolution, Messrs. W. P. Haliday, Ill.; (Chairman); D. N. Kenneday, Tenn.; Capt. Chas. Meekin, Ind.; Robert Martin, Ohio; Vincent Shinkle, Ky.; Capt. John McClure, W. Va.; Joseph Walton, Pa.

Under Mr. Thurston's resolution, Messrs. G. H. Thurston, Pennsylvania, Chairman; J. G. Peebles, Ohio; A. G. Adams, Tennessee; General Larz. Noble, Indiana; James Fackney, Illinois; John Means, Kentucky; J. P. Hale, West Virginia.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Chairman called attention to the fact that at the Cincinnati meeting several committees were appointed. He desired to know whether it was the wish of the Board to have those committees revised. It was decided to defer the matter until the next meeting of the Commission.

Captain Meekin said be thought it was the duty of the Commission to adopt some definite plan for the improvement of the river and recommend it to the government. He said he was in favor of making the very best use of the water already supplied, and he thought that practicable plans could be suggested that would meet the approbation of the government engineers. If it was the wish of the Commission he would submit something on the subject for consideration.

The matter was deferred.

NEXT MEETING.

Mr. Peebles moved that the next meeting of the Commission be held at the Galt House in Louisville on the second Wednesday (16th) of September, at ten A. M. Adopted.

A ONE-SIDED PLAN.

Capt. Meekin, of Indiana, offered the following;

Resolved, That this Commission recommend until some other plan is adopted, the following plan for the improvement of the Ohio river, viz: From Cincinnati to Cairo, a snag boat to remove the snags now in the channel at the river; also two dredge boats for the purpose of dredging the bars in the channel of the river; a system of circular dams for the purpose of concentrating the water in the channel of the river.

Referred to the committee appointed under Mr. Walton's resolution.

ENDORSING GEN. MERRILL.

Mr. Walton offered the following:

Resolved, That this Commission approve the judicious manner in which Colonel Merrill and the engineer corps have expended the money placed at their disposal, and indorse their action.

Adopted unanimously.

REMOVING WRECKS.

Mr. Walton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a recommendation be made to have an act passed at the ensuing Congress requiring the Engineer Officer in charge of the Ohio river to have obstacles, such as coal boats, &c., grounded in and obstructing the channel, removed without consultation with owners, after due notice has been given to them to remove the same.

Mr. Walton explained that the present law is so that the United States Engineers cannot remove a wreck without the consent of the owner, and that the owners often delayed taking any action in the matter, and thus the channel is often obstructed for some time.

After some little debate, the resolution was adopted.

AN EFFORT TO SECURE A FULL MEETING AT LOUISVILLE.

A resolution was offered and adopted, instructing the Secretary to notify the Governors of the different States interested in the improvement of the Ohio river, of the meeting in September, and to ask them to have representatives present.

After the Chairman had urged the attendance of all the members at the next meeting, the Convention adjourned, to meet at the time and place agreed upon.

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THE TURF.

Third Day's Races at the Pittsburgh Driving Park.

The throng that witnessed the races yesterday exhibited no falling off from the two proceeding days, and the interest manifested was if anything greater.

There were two races—a trot for horses that had never beaten 2:40, mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $1,500; and a pacing race for $500.

For the trotting race there were the following entries:

Major Munroe, Pittsburgh, g. g. Hot Punch.
J. R. Wiley, Wheeling, b. m. Lucretia Borgia.
D. H. Hughes, Cleveland, b. m. Mary Taylor.
H. B. Miller, Pittsburgh, b. g. King William.
J. L. Beil, Pittsburgh, g. g. White Hawk.

Six heats were run, the fourth being a neck and neck race between King William and White Hawk.

SUMMARY OF HEATS.

White Hawk	3, 2, 1, 0, 1, 1.
King William	1, 1, 3, 0, 2, 2.
Mary Taylor	2, 3, 4, 5, 5, dis.
Lucretia Borgia	4, 4, 2, 3, dis.
Hot Punch	5, 5, 5, 4, 4, dis.

Time—2:36, 2:35, 2:38¾, 2:40, 2:44, 2:45.

The following were the entries for the pacing race:

W. H. Crawford, Morristana, N. Y., b. g. Harry.
Wm. A. Dawson, Parker's, Pa., s. g. Hunki Dore.
H. R. Miller, Pittsburgh, b. m. Nancy.
Fred. Hass, Pittsburgh, s. g. Dan.

SUMMARY OF HEATS.

Harry	1, 1, 1.
Hunki Dore	2, 3, dis.
Nancy	3, 2, 2.
Dan	4, dis.

To-day there will be two trotting races one for horses that never beat 2:50, the other for horses that never beat 2:32. For the first the prize is $1,250; for the second a prize of $1,500. Both will be mile heats, best three in five.

◆

THE CHOLERA

Proclamation by Mayor Blackmore.

Not many weeks since we drew the attention of our readers to the filthy, disease-breeding condition of our city, and urged the most stringent sanitary precautions. Appropos of this subject, the following proclamation has just been issued by His Honor, Mayor Blackmore:

To the Citizens:

Information having been received of the prevalence of cholera in different parts of the country, and apprehensions being entertained that it is working its way up the river, (being now reported at Gallipolis,) I would earnestly request all citizens of Pittsburgh to take precautions to place their premises in a proper sanitary condition. Cellars, back yards and gutters should, in particular, be thoroughly cleansed. All ordinances existing on the subject, and requiring such cleansing, will be strictly enforced. Penalty and costs may be saved by taking timely notice.

JAMES BLACKMORE,
Mayor.

It is to be hoped that at least ordinary caution will be exercised in the respect referred to in the proclamation, and that should the dread scourge come this way, it will find us prepared.

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HENRY COULTER has engaged John Biglin as his trainer for the race with Scharff.

Crushed Under an Embankment.

Coroner West held an inquest on Saturday morning on the body of James Martin, who died on Friday evening from injuries caused by the caving in of a sand bank near the corner of Forty-second street and Penn avenue. Deceased was digging sand when the accident occurred. His companions unearthed him, but he was unconscious when taken out. Two physicians did all they could to resuscitate him, but without avail. Although at one time he opened his eyes and tried to speak, he relapsed into unconsciousness in a few minutes, and died about four hours after the accident. Martin was forty-five years of age and unmarried. He has a brother residing at Mansfield, on the Pan Handle Railroad. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

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AQUATIC.

The McKeesport and Toronto Regattas.

There has been no year in the Aquatic history of Pittsburgh which has witnessed more activity in boating circles than the present, and the indications are that the impetus thus given will place our local "knights of the feathered oar" in that rank to which their skill and reputation should entitle them.

THE M'KEESPORT REGATTA.

The gentlemen having in hand the perfecting of the arrangements for the regatta to come off on the Monongahela river at McKeesport, on Friday, July 11th, have been attending to their duties most assiduously and have almost concluded them. The Gilpen Boat Club have determined to make the four-oared race four miles, two buoys to be turned. The scull race is to be three miles, with one buoy to turn. The race is to begin opposite the Market street wharf, the crews pulling with the current. The prizes have been arranged as follows: For the four-oared race, first prize $125, second prize $50, (in case three or more enter) third prize $25 (in case four or more boats enter). The race is to come off between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. The single scull race is to come off at five o'clock sharp. The first prize is $75, and provided three boats start, a second prize of $25 will be given.

THE TORONTO STRUGGLE.

Next Saturday's regatta at Toronto promises to be one of the most exciting contests of the season. There will be three races: the first for single sculls—first money $125; second $50; third $25. The second for four-oared sculls—first money $300; second $125; third $50—and a double scull race for a prize of $80.

There will be two races. The first is a single scull race, for a purse of $200; first money, $125; second, $50; third, 25. The second race is for four-oared shells; first money, $300; second, 125; third, $50. There is also a double scull race for $80.

In the single scull race, Berry, the colored man who beat Coulter at Buffalo, Richard R. Tenning of Toronto, Pat. Luther, Denmarsh, and perhaps Scharff, of this city, are among the contestants.

In the four-oared race the following crews will pull: Toronto crew, Tenning crew, of Toronto; Banshees and Buffalo crews, of Buffalo; McKee crew and Howard crew, Pittsburgh. The McKee crew, which would have been one of the strongest, is slightly broken by the withdrawal of Harry Best, on account of sickness. John Snyder, of the Beck Boat Club, takes his place. The crew stands now as follows: Schaff, stroke, in place of Rooney Miller; John Snyder, second; Nicholas Denmarsh, third; Cooney Meinhart, bow. The Columbia crew send Ed. Powell, who will pull in the single-scull race, and in the double-scull race with Rob Brown, of the same club. They took their paper scull and wooden double oared boats. Powell and Brown have both made good time in races heretofore. The R C Howard Club send a four-oared boat, with crew; Michael Hamer, stroke; Fred. Bagley, No. 2; August Fetter, No. 3, Pat. Luther, bow. The crew is composed of large, stalwart men, each of them being over six feet in height. Pat. Luther will also enter for the single-scull race.

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THE COURTS.

Sentence Day—The Divorce Market

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Collier.

The case of James Johnston, who was indicted, tried and acquitted on a charge of felonious assault, for pointing a pistol at his wife, Agnes M. Johnston, was brought up in a new phase, Alderman Arent having lodged another commitment for felonious assault, on oath of the same prosecutrix, against the prisoner, the offense having been the identical one on which he was tried. The Court ordered the discharge of the prisoner, and directed that he give bail to keep the peace toward his wife.

In the case of Jacob A. Hart, convicted of felonious assault and battery, on oath of Charles Jessup, a motion for a new trial was made.

George R. Thompson, who plead guilty to the larceny of a quantity of jewelry from the establishment of George W. Biggs, on Smithfield street, was called up for sentence. Mr. Biggs stated that on the 15th of March last he missed articles of jewelry, and an investigation resulted in the recovery of about $250 worth of the property.

Mr. Coyle, counsel for the prisoner, said Thompson had secured a good position in a neighboring town, and that his relatives were willing to make all the reparation in their power. Under these circumstances, and owing to the youth of the prisoner, sentence was suspended.

Frank Lynch, who plead guilty to an indictment for assault and battery on oath of Edward Davis, was fined twenty dollars and costs.

Daniel Brown, charged with desertion and abandonment, on oath of Isabella Brown, was discharged on payment of costs by the prosecutrix.

Robert Frazier, who plead guilty to an indictment for larceny, on oath of Geo. Sproul, was sentenced to pay the costs and undergo thirty day's imprisonment in jail.

John Laufman, convicted of assault and battery on Elizabeth Laufman, was fined $40 and directed to pay the costs.

Patrick Carrigan, indicted for felonious assault and battery on J. B. Lubian, Barnum's Chippewa Indian, whom Carrigan attempted to tomahawk with a hatchet, and who plead guilty of unlawfully cutting and wounding the said Lubian, was called up. His plea was drunkenness, but this did not appear to be an extenuating circumstance, and he was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

Patrick Johnson, who plead nolle contendere to an indictment for illegal liquor selling, on oath of Charles Lynch, was fined $50 and costs.

Robert Ohnast, who plead nolle contendere to an indictment for assault and battery on Louisa Ruhlandt, was fined $15 and costs.

Ellen Lafferty was directed to pay the costs on an indictment for illegal liquor selling, to which she plead nolle contendere.

Margaret McCartney received a similar sentence on a life indictment.

William Beiry, indicted for illegal liquor selling, was fined $75 and costs.

Thomas Thompson, found guilty of assault and battery on James Griffin, was directed to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

In the case of Peter Weinhauf, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on Philip Hoffman, accused was discharged on payment of the costs, a nolle pros. having been allowed.

◆

Sun Stroke.

Yesterday morning the Coroner held an inquest on the body of John Byerton, aged forty-four, who died suddenly on Saturday evening. Byerton was a teamster employed at Hooveler's Glue Works, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny. On Saturday morning he went to Bloomfield (Sixteenth ward) to get a load of bones. On the way back his wagon broke down, and he returned for another. He then loaded up a second time, and went to a pump, took a drink, and fell to the ground almost immediately. He was taken home, and died in about ten minutes after he was brought into the house. Dr. Donnelly stated that he had died of congestion superinduced by overheat and exertion, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly. Deceased, who was a native of Ireland, leaves a wife and one child residing in the Seventh ward, Allegheny.

◆

The Case of McClean.

The case of S. R. McClean, the banker, still occupies the attention of business men and brokers. His whereabouts are unknown, but he is supposed to be in New York. John H. Garrard has made information charging him with embezzling and converting to his own use $11,702 and a bond for $1,500.

◆

THE Muncy *Luminary*, says: Mrs. Botsford, of Davidson township, Sullivan county, a lady aged 92 years, passed through this borough on Wednesday morning on her way home from Elmira, where she had been on a visit to some friends, since last fall. For a person of her years she is quite active, and seems to be in full passession of her facilities. She was accompanied by her son, Mr. John Botsford, of Sullivan county.

It is Impossible to ignore those terrible nameless diseases that annually sweep so many hapless victims into the grave. We are compelled to recognize them, and it is the good Samaritan's duty to try and cure them. Helmbold's Buchu stands unrivalled for all such diseases. Get the genuine, which has proprietor's private proprietary stamp. Beware of counterfeits. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

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Turpentine,	Turpentine,
Varnishes,	Varnishes,
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WE CAN WITH CONFIDENCE recommend to our customers the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices as a remedy worthy of their consideration. We have been selling largely of the article for years, and find that in no instance has it failed in curing Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Syphilis, or any disease arising from impure blood. Rheumatism, arising from a scrofulous taint, is speedily removed. Price, $1 25 per bottle.

English Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, of every style and quality, just received this day fresh (just imported), which we will sell at the very lowest prices, at

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BECKWITH $20

PORTABLE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

ON 30 DAYS TRIAL,

with strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine does away with all complications, and with the movement of ONLY TWO PARTS (the Needle Arm and Looper), both simple and strong, it makes the Stitch, feeds the Goods, half guides the Cloth, fastens the Seams, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, Hems and Embroiders. *Remember*, the movement of only two parts does all this, which entirely does away with the complications so liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force in propelling them. Our Semi-Guiding Feed requires the assistance of only one hand, or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to ply the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, with

NO TOILSOME TREAD OF THE TREADLE.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 863 Broadway, New York. je12deod9m:w9m

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 30 years' standing in this city, having cured over 16,000 cases. Circulars free. Address Doctor W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.
Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo

WHISKERS! One package of Prof Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face without injury in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, post paid or 3 for 50 cents.
apl2-12:W EDGAR JONES, ASHLAND, Mas

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This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron make a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. Ayer's Sarsaparilla expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease. Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure health returns.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

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Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme!
50,000 NUMBERS.
Class F to be Drawn June 30, 1873.

5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of......	$50,000	500 prizes of...	$ 100
1 prize of......	13,450	9 prizes of...	1,000
1 prize of......	10,000	9 prizes of...	500
1 prize of......	7,500	9 prizes of...	300
4 prizes of......	5,000	9 prizes of...	250
4 prizes of......	2,500	36 prizes of...	200
20 prizes of......	1,000	36 prizes of...	150
20 prizes of......	500	180 prizes of...	100
40 prizes of......	250	5,000 prizes of...	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address,

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we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
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Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

It promotes the GROWTH, Preserves the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR was first placed in the market by Professor E. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek, "KATHRO," signifying to cleanse, purify, rejuvenate, or restore. The favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates Dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the SAME in QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER of a CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only Fifty Cents per Bottle.

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ESTABLISHED 1854

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IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

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41st Semi-Annual

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To be Drawn Friday, July 4th, 1873.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF $10,000 IN GOLD

One Prize $5,000 in Silver.

Five prizes $1,000 } each in GREENBACKS.
Five prizes 500
Ten prizes 100

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each; two buggies, horses, &c., worth $600 each; two fine-toned Rosewood Pianos worth $500 each; ten family Sewing Machines worth $100 each; 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to 300 each, Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; six tickets, $10; twelve tickets, $20; twenty-five tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 86,
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GREAT WESTERN
GUN WORKS,
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Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $20. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75c to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, &c. Material and Sporting Goods at very low prices. Guns and pistols repaired.
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Call and see stock, or send stamp for our illustrated Price List. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Goods sent to any point by express.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
No. 179 SMITHFIELD STREET
SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

NOTICE—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the estate of Michael Joyce, late of Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the same will present them for payment.
MARTIN JOYCE, Administrator.
No. 13 Penn avenue.
Je21-6tW

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1873.

In the Constitutional Convention, yesterday afternoon's session, was resumed the discussion on second reading of the three concluding sections of the article on Legislature, providing for fifty Senators and one hundred and fifty-two Representatives and fixing the details of distribution and appointment. Under the limitation of large cities and counties to one-sixth of the whole number of Senators, the Senatorial representation of Philadelphia would not exceed eight members. Numerous amendments were submitted and rejected. The section for fifty Senatorial Districts with one Senator from each passed as reported from the Committee of the Whole.

In relation to the organization of the House, Mr. Buckalew moved an amendment, the first portion of which, on division of the question, was adopted. It provides that at each decennial census of the United States the population of the State shall be divided by the number one hundred and fifty, and the resulting quotient shall be the representative ratio.

The Convention was called to order this morning by Mr. Walker, President *pro tem*.

The Convention resumed consideration of the article on Legislature, the twentieth section, with amendments pending.

On motion of Mr. Harvey, of Lehigh, the vote adopting the first paragraph of Mr. Buckalew's proposition yesterday afternoon was reconsidered. Numerous amendments were offered and lost, when after remarks by Messrs. Buckalew, Harvey, White, Purman, Cochran, D. N. White, Struthers and others, a vote was taken on the first paragraph of Mr. Buckalew's proposition, and it was negatived. Ayes, 49; nays, 60.

The second division of Mr. Buckalew's substitute was then read. Amendments were offered and rejected for something like an hour, when the first clause, that each county now organized shall be entitled to at least one representative, was adopted; the latter clause, "but no county hereafter erected, shall be entitled to separate representation, unless its population shall equal the representative ratio," was defeated by a large majority.

Division third was read as follows: "Counties containing a representative ratio and three-fifths of a second ratio, shall be entitled to two representatives; those containing two ratios and four-fifths of a third ratio, shall be entitled to three representatives; each county containing three or more ratios shall be entitled to one representative for each ratio of its population."

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1873.

In yesterday afternoon's session of the Constitutional Convention the subject of representation in the Legislature was resumed, and the discussion of the two preceding days continued through the entire day without developing points of special interest. The debate was conducted mainly upon the merits of the county representation plan for the House by which the smaller counties of the State would be entitled to at least one Representative, irrespective of population. It was objected that this would destroy the theory of representation according to population, upon which the House had always been based. The proposition for single legislative districts in the counties of Philadelphia, Allegheny, Schuylkill and Luzerne also received a fair share of discussion and opposition. Both propositions were finally lost with the balance of the amendment offered by Mr. Buckalew, the portion of the same adopted on the previous day being reconsidered and rejected. The section agreed to in the Committee of the Whole, specifying the details of distribution and apportionment of representatives in ratio of twenty five thousand inhabitants to each member, and providing for fractional parts of ratios, the smallest counties each one member, was voted down.

All efforts to reconcile the difference of opinion on the question having failed, Mr. J. P. Wetherill introduced a section referring the whole of the apportionment, under prescribed regulations, to the Legislature.

Without a vote the Convention adjourned.

The whole of to-day's session was spent in arguing on the resolutions relative to adjourning for the warm spell.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20 1873.

In the Convention, yesterday (the President pro tem., Mr. Walker in the chair,) the entire day's session was consumed in the consideration of a proposition for a summer recess. The argument in favor of an adjournment over till fall was based upon the alleged personal discomfort and risk to the health of members in being subjected to the oppressive heat of the city during the summer months. It was stated that the anticipation heretofore indulged that the work of the Convention would be completed prior to the heated term could not be realized, some six weeks of constant labor yet remaining to be performed. The greater liability in the city to choleraic disease during the hot months and the alleged defective drainage and sewage of this city which was spoken of as "the hottest city on the continent," were also enlarged upon. On the other hand the general healthfulness of Philadelphia, and the impolicy of unnecessarily prolonging the sessions of the Convention were dilated upon.

A proposition to select a cooler place of meeting appearing to meet with general favor, Mr. H. W. Palmer moved to amend a pending amendment offered by Mr. Knight, so as to provide for a reassembling on July 8th, at Bedford. The motion prevailed by ayes 60, noes 58. This amendment, with many others, was subsequently defeated, and a recess agreed to from Friday next till the third Tuesday of October next—ayes 58, noes 57.

Judge Woodward offered a resolution for publishing the amendments to the Constitution in at least one newspaper in each county. Not agreed to.

Adjourned till Monday.

RAILROAD NEWS.

TORONTO, June 21.—The *Mail*, a government organ, this morning says: We are informed on good authority that a meeting of the Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been called for the Fourth of July in Montreal, to ratify the agreement entered into with parties in England. It is believed the agreement is of the kind which will commend itself to the Board, and that the country may confidently look forward to the success of the enterprise.

NEW YORK, June 21.—It is stated that an application by the government counsel for an injunction, restraining certain defendants in the forthcoming suit against the Union Pacific Railroad from disposing of their property until the case is decided. The case will be argued before Judge Hunt at Canondaigua, N. Y. in a few days.

THE POLARIS.

The Report of Secretary Robeson.

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE EXPEDITION

Separation of the Polaris From the Rescued Party Believed to Have Been Accidental.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary Robeson has sent to the President his report in full of the investigation of the Polaris matter. He says that the statements of all persons rescued, who could speak or understand the English language, except the wife of Hans Chistian were taken down, and are now together, with the diaries kept by some of the party on the ice, and a diary of the course of the Polairs, the latter kept in German by Hermann Searons, one of the seamen remaining on board, and picked up on the ice after separation from the ship. Being rapidly printed, the bulk of them being already in type, Secretary Robeson says it must be clearly understood that in permitting this publication, the Department neither make nor declare any judgment against Buddington, who has had no opportunity of defense or explanation.

The Facts Show

that though he was perhaps wanting in enthusiasm for the grand objects of the expedition, and at times grossly lax in discipline and though he differed in judgment as to the possibility of the safety and propriety of taking the ship further North, yet he is an experienced navigator and a man not affected to liquor, of which none remained on board at the time of the separation—a safe and competent commander.

The Secretary then gives details already made to the public of measures taken by him to send the steamers Juniata and Tigress to the relief if possible of the Polaris, and the remainder of her crew. The Tigress he proposes to purchase and strengthen for the service required in search in the Arctic regions. Captain Tyson, Esquimaux Joe and all the rescued seaman will accompany the expedition, being anxious to rescue their comrades. Following is

The Result of the Investigation

and examination of Captain Tyson, Fred. Meyer, Esquimaux Joe and others of the rescued crew. At midnight on the 13th of September, 1871, Captain Hall landed on the east shore of Polaris Bay, and in the name of God and the President of the United States raised the American flag. On one occasion, while beset in Robeson Strait, the Polaris seemed to be in such danger of being crushed, that provisions were placed on the ice, and measures were taken to be in readiness for leaving her, but she happily escaped without injury. After securing his ship in winter quarters, Captain Hall made preparations for a sledge journey northwards, and other work was commenced loading and getting scientific observations under way, surveying the harbor, cleaning up the ship and making it snug for Chester, first mate and Esquimaux Joe and Hans, with two sledges, and fourteen dogs. The first step taken by Captain Hall fell upon land more northern than any white man's foot ever before had trod.

He discovered a river, a lake and a large inlet, the latter in latitude 81 degrees 57 seconds north. He named this Newman's Bay, calling its northern point Cape Brevoort, and its southern one Sumner Headland. At Cape Brevoort, in latitude 82 degrees 3 seconds north, longitude 61 degrees 29 seconds west, he rested, making there his encampment on October 20.

Captain Hall had hoped when he left the Polaris on this journey to advance northward a hundred miles, but after having gone about fifty he was compelled to return and await the approach of spring for another attempt. He reached the ship on the 24th of October, but was attacked the same evening with a sickness of the stomach and vomiting, and taking to his bed was the next day found to be serious, and died on the 8th of November, 1871 from, as was believed, apoplexy.

He was buried three days after in the presence of the crew. There had been no difficulty in the ship. Buddington succeeded to the command of the Polaris. Early in June Captain Buddington dispatched Mr. Chester and Tipon with boats to endeavor to get as far North as practicable. They got as far north as Newman's Bay. They there awaited passable opening of ice till the middle of July, when written orders from Captain B. directed them to return. While they were away the Polaris broke out of her winter quarters and had made several attempts to proceed northward to pick up the party with boats, but the ice was found to be impassable. They therefore started south in August, 1872. After proceeding some distance the ship was beset by a tremendous pressure of ice, and was thrown on her beam ends. She soon broke adrift, and in a few moments was out of sight.

It is the uniform opinion of the witnesses, and our unanimous conclusion from their testimony, that

The Separation of the Ship from the Men,

women and children on the ice floe was purely accidental. After losing sight of the ship some of the men and a large part of the provisions were found to be afloat on a separate piece of ice. The men were rescued by means of boats, which fortunately had been saved on the ice, and the party thus collected on the main floe passed the night as well as they could. The next day

The Polaris Came in all Right

apparently toward the floe under steam and sail. An India-rubber blanket was hoisted on an oar and displayed. The colors were set and other signals were made to attract the attention of the Polaris, and although she came within four miles apparently of the party their signal was not noticed.

It is most likely that the party on the ice was seen from the Polaris.

It was natural, under these circumstances, that the party on the ice should have felt deeply disappointed at the failure of the ship to come to their relief.

It must not be forgotten that they, like ourselves, were and are without full information of the actual condition of the Polaris at the time spoken of, and cannot know how far the real dangers of their position was understood and appreciated by those on board of her. Such information and knowledge are absolutely necessary to correct judgment, and must not be assumed as the foundation of censure against the persons acting under circumstances so trying and uncertain.

It seems to be likely that the actual condition of the Polaris was such as to impose on her Commander the duty of getting her, with the lives and property which remained under his charge, at once into a position of safety and under the shelter of Northumberland Island where she was last seen by the party on the floe. If such were the state of the case the first duty of Captain B. was to stick to his vessel particularly, as he probably believed that the party on the ice could, by the aid of two boats, find their way back to the Polaris quite as easily as he could force his way to them. But whatever may have been his opinion on this, the elements quickly determined the question Shortly after the Polaris has been in sight for the second time.

A Violent Gale

from the northeast sprung up. The ice floe drifted away to the sound with these nineteen persons still upon it.

In view of the circumstances detailed, it is therefore our unanimous judgment, that this final separation from the ship was also accidental. The report next details the adventures of the party on the floe until they were found by the Tigress on the last day of April 1873. At the time of their separation from the Polaris every one belonging to the expedition was in good health. The Polaris had plenty of provisions but not much coal, probably enough to last through the winter, she was last seen apparently at anchor under Northumberland island, where it is most likely she remained for winter quarters.

As to the question whether the ship can make her way to the Danish settlement at Uppernavick or Drisco without steam if she gets free from the ice this season, supposing her to be in as good a condition as when the rescued party was last on board. The opinion, however, is that she will need assistance to bring her completely and safely out.

Among numerous facts that appear to be shown by testimony elecited on the examination, we may mention as one of much interest, that the dip of the needle amounted to 45 degrees and its deviation to 96 degrees, being less than at Port Fauik and Sensselar Harbor, as given by Dr. Kane and Dr. Hayes.

The winter temperature was found much milder than was expected, minimum being degrees below zero in January, although 58arch proved to be the coldest month. MGeese, duck and other water fowls, including plover and other wading birds abounded during the summer, although species of land birds were comparatively few. No fish were seen, although nets and lines were frequently called into play in attempting to obtain them. The waters however were found filled to an extraordinary degree with marine invertebrata, including jelly, fish and shrimps. Seals were very abundant, numerous insects were observed, also, especially several species of butterflies; also flies, bees and insects of like character.

The Geographical Results

of the Polaris expedition so far as they can be ascertained from the testimony of Tyson, Myers and their comrades may be summed briefly as follows:

The Open Polar Sea

laid down by Kane and Hayes is found to be in reality a sound of considerable extent, formed by a somewhat abrupt expansion of Kennedy Channel to the northward, and broken by Lady Franklin's Bay on the west, and on the east by a large inlet twenty miles wide at the opening, and certainly extending far inland. Its length was not ascertained, and Mr. Myers thinks it may be in fact a strait, extending till it communicates with Francis Joseph Sound, north of it, on the same place is the indentation of the shore called Polaris Bay by Captain Hall. The Polaris wintered in the northern point of this bay.

Of course, full scientific results of the Polaris expedition cannot be known until that vessel shall have been found and brought back with treasures she has gathered, and records and details of her Arctic explorations. But enough is told by witnesses whom we have examined to excite the expectation, and encourage the hope of large and valuable additions to the domain of human knowledge.

(Signed.) GEO. M. ROBESON.
Secretary of the Navy.
SPENCER F. BAIRD,
Assistant Sec'y. Smithsonian Institute.
WM. REYNOLDS,
Commodore United States Navy.
H. W. HOWGATE,
Acting Signal Officer U. S. Army.
TO THE PRESIDENT.
June 16, 1873.

NEW JERSEY.

Destructive Fire in the Village of Passaic—Loss, $100,000.

PATTERSON, June 21.—A fire broke out at Passaic, New Jersey, about 11 o'clock to-night in Tearance's livery stable, east of the Aquackmonch House. The fire was the work of an incendiary, who was seized by Captain Bird W. Spencer, but escaped by making a vigorous fight, and stabbing Spencer, who is, however, not seriously wounded. The hotel, owned by Herman Satulling, and kept by Henry Leise, was burned to the ground. The postoffice, Van Riper's drug store, Demorest's paint shop, a plumber's shop and two other places of business were destroyed, involving a loss of about $100,000, including the hotel. The flames extended northerly along the Erie Railway, destroying the hotel stables and offices of the City Surveyor Sutherland and City Clerk Duffers, thence to the long row of two-story buildings extending to Jefferson street, and occupied as saloons, stores and dwellings.

The residences on Washington, east of the hotel, were badly scorched. It is believed the fire will not extend beyond the block now in flames. A crowd of roughs came from Paterson with a train conveying steam fire engines, and they are already committing depredations, so that the greatest alarm and excitement prevails throughout the village. The Erie Depot was not burned. It was so threatened at the first that the agent and telegraph operator abandoned their offices, but soon returned. All trains are delayed.

A Patterson Hook and Ladder and Company tore down a part of the last block of buildings, and stopped the further progress of the flames. The fire was stopped about 1.40 A. M. It is reported that a white and a black man, who were asleep in Tearance's stable, are missing, and are believed to have perished in the flames.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Picayune Libel Case—A Verdict of $18,000 Damages—One of the Jurymen Confesses that He was Bribed.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 21.—The Hawkins *Picayune* libel case, which has been going on for eight days before what is known as the Fourth District Court terminated at ten o'clock to-night. The jury returned a verdict of $18,000 for Hawkins. Immediately after adjournment, one of the jury went to the *Picayune* office and acknowledged that he had been bribed, receiving one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The *Picayune* company will apply for a new trial.

WASHINGTON.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Report of the Commission

MODIFIED RULES APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Cabinet had under consideration to-day for several hours the subject of Civil Service Reform. The modified rules, ten in number, having been approved, were promulgated this afternoon. One of them declares, that while it is not the purpose of the rules and regulations either to restrict the power of removal, or to extend the tenure of service, such power will not be exercised arbitrarily, and therefore the application must not be entertained by any authority having the duty of nomination or the appointment for the removal of any person in the Civil Service, nor will any person be removed for the mere purpose of making a place for any other person.

The following are extracts from the rules: The grouping heretofore made for the Executive Department at Washington is modified by striking out the words "female clerks, copyists and counters of nine hundred dollars a year." These places being below the grade of clerkships of class one, selections may be made by the appointing power at discretion from the list of those reported competent, being at liberty to give preference to such as may be justly regarded as having the highest claims to public consideration by reason of loss, support or property, occasioned by death or disability, any person in defence of the Union in war, or in other public service of the Government. Applicants as cashiers of collectors, of customs, cashiers of assistant treasurers, cashiers of postmasters, superintendents of money order divisions in postoffice and other custodians of large sums of public money, for whose fidelity another officer has given official bonds, may be appointed at discretion, but this rule shall not apply to any appointment to a position grouped below the grade of assistant teller.

In cases of defalcations or embezzlement of public money or other emergency calling for immediate action, where public service would be materially injured, unless a vacancy is promptly filled, without resorting to methods of selection, and appointment prescribed by the rules and regulations, or where a vacancy happens at a place remote and difficult of access, and methods prescribed for filling it cannot be applied without causing a delay injurious to the public service, the appointment may be made at discretion, but this rule shall not apply to any place which is provided to be filled under the rules of competitive examination for the purpose of bringing examinations for civil service as near to the residences of those desiring to be examined as the appropriation at the command of the President will warrant, and for the further purpose of facilitating, as far as practicable, the making of selections for such service equally from several portions of the Union, while at the same time preserving the principle of promoting the merit as tested by fair competition.

It is provided that the States shall be grouped into five districts. The President will employ or designate a suitable person to be chief examiner, whose duty it will be, subject to the supervision of Civil Service Commission, to promote uniformity in performing for conducting, reporting and grading examinations by said Boards at Washington, and to prepare for, attend, supervise and report examinations herein provided to be held elsewhere than at Washington. The district examinations shall be held not more than twice in any one year in the same district except in Washington, where an examination may be held in respect of each Department as frequently as the head of such Department, subject to the approval of the President may direct, and all persons so examined in Washington, wherever they may reside, shall be entered on record of persons eligible for appointment equally as if examined elsewhere.

The report of the Civil Service Commission to President Grant says: Among other things, it appears to be the unanimous opinion of those at the head of these Departments that there has been a decided mitigation under the operation of such rules of serious evils that before prevailed and steadily increased. Mere personal importunity and partisan intrigue have diminished in the same ratio that individual merit and just rules for testing such merit have been made the basis of appointments and promotions.

An application of these tests has been gradually extended as experience has seemed to warrant, and in every case with good results. The Commissioners are convinced that the success of civil service reform is to be decided by intelligent fidelity, with which its friends shall present its true methods to popular judgment. It has been their aim to recognize the right which requires that a victorious party should be able to name officers as far down the official scale as their principles may justly be involved in a fair and honest administration. At the same time that we have resisted that pernicious theory which insists that every clerk in public office, no matter how subordinate or how useful, shall mingle as a partisan in every contest, and go out as a matter of course with a retiring Head of Dep't, but the new rules they submit will show that they do not regard the question of a proper duration of tenure of office or of clerkships, as one with which civil service reform, as now inaugurated as any other than an indirect connection.

The commission say in conclusion we ought to bear testimony to the attention and co-operation with which the Executive and members of the Cabinet have aided our labors, and the more we have been brought into familiarity with the peculiar bearings of the great principle of individual justice and national safety which must be the basis and sanction of all true methods of improving Civil Service, and the ampler our opportunities have been of measuring allegiance which such principles command from those whom the people have placed at the head of their great affairs. The more profound is our impression of inestimable value of the reform itself, and of the solemn obligations of all its friends, to leave no means untried during this best opportunity our generation has seen, or may see, to place that reform upon a sure foundation, and to transmit it in healthy vigor as the greatest political blessing this generation can confer upon generations to come.

Signed Dorman B. Eaton, Samuel Shellabarger, Dawson A. Walker, E. V. Elliott, Joseph H. Blackfan, David C. Cox. The signature of Alexander G. Cattell, one of the members of the commission does not appear in consequence of his absence in Europe.

NEW YORK.

THE SEARCH FOR THE POLARIS

Funeral of Horace F. Clark.

THE BURNING OF THE WESTERN BOUND MAIL.

Opinion of A. B Meacham on the Modoc Massacre.

The Late Modoc Massacre—Statement of A. B. Meacham.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A. B. Meacham, Chairman of the Peace Commission to treat with the Modocs, and who narrowly escaped the fate of his associates General Canby and Dr. Thomas, is in this city, on his way to Fort Klamath, where the military commission for the trial of the captured members of the band will sit. Meacham can make no use of his right hand, the nerves of which were paralyzed by a ball through the wrist and forefinger. His left hand is twice its natural size, and there still remains a slight scar on the forehead from a ball, and from some cause a lump is on the right side of the head. Other wounds received on the ear, inside and elsewhere have entirely healed. His story of the treachery which resulted in the death of Canby and Thomas is but the reiteration of that already told.

Meacham says that himself and the other Commissioners had full information of the fate in store for them, but as Canby and Thomas would not accept the warning, he could not remain behind while they went into danger. It was Captain Jack who gave the signal for the slaughter, and that old Schonchin attended to himself with pistol and knife. Of the issue of the forthcoming trial he expresses no doubt that the Modocs who participated in the assassination will be convicted and executed. The effect of a virtual acquittal, or pardon after conviction, would be disastrous. With such a result before their eyes, the turbulence of the other tribes could not be restrained. The white men who massacred the Modoc prisoners should be hanged, Meacham thinks, on the same gallows with the Indian murderers. During the war the Modocs killed and wounded about three soldiers for every warrior in their force, at no time numbering more than sixty-five, and that during the first three days' fight this band not only held out against eight hundred troops armed with every appliance of warfare, but kept a passage open for their retreat which even the Warm Spring scouts could not close. Meacham advises that those not guilty of participation in the massacre remanded to their reservation, as to distribute them among other tribes would be punishment to some only. His idea of the best policy for the future is, that all tribal lines be abolished, and that the Indians be made amenable to our laws, and be placed on the same footing with other members of the community.

Weekly Bank Statement.

The weekly bank statements show the following: Loans—increased, $1,189,400; specie—increase, $430,700; legal tenders—increase, $307,200; deposits—increase, $2,221,400; circulation—decrease, $50,700.

The Search for the Polaris.

The steamer Juniata, which is expected to sail to-day, had her crew reduced from 210 to 130. She takes 250 tons of coal for use of the steamer Tigress, when the latter reaches Disco. The Juniata also takes two steam launches. The Tigress is expected to reach the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Monday, when the work of fitting her out will be immediately commenced, in order that she may leave on the fourth or fifth of July The Tigress will be provisioned for two years.

The Burning of the Western Bound Mails.

The postmaster at Batavia has investigated the cause of the fire by which the Western bound mails from this point were destroyed, and reports that these through mails were placed in a common baggage car. They filled the rear end of a car from the top to the bottom for about one-third of its length. The rest of the car contained luggage on the top. At the rear end was an uncovered stovepipe hole. The baggage man did not ride in the car from Rochester to Batavia, but was in the smoking car, and had left no one in his place. The flames were not discovered until the door was opened at Batavia, when the mails were found to be in full blaze. Water was let in from the tank-spout, and what was not burned was wet down. In concluding, the postmaster expresses his opinion that the fire was caused by wanton neglect on the part of the railroad men.

Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Hon. Horace F. Clark.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company, held to-day, on motion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Him, whose ways are not our ways, to take from his friends and from his labors the Honorable Horace F. Clark, and we who have known him will desire to record on pages, where his name appears so often, an expression of sorrow for his loss, as well as our tribute to his varied service. Therefore,

Resolved, That we feel that one who has been so long a leader in the material enterprises of his country, and prominent among the chief men of its chief city, needs no recital of his works or his character. The trusts he was filling, the position he had won, bear testimony weightier than words to an integrity that never was questioned, to the mental keenness, power and attainments manifested on many exacting fields to that broad grasp of great undertakings of his time, which yet with rare felicity was associated with exceeding accuracy and mastery of detail, and to that industry which resulted alike in his success and in his death.

Resolved, That we wish rather to record here our sense of his wise counsels and unremitting devotion to the interests of this company, our sorrowful recollection of the long and pleasant personal intercourse, and our loss of a friend whose fidelity was positive, and who, when he promised support, never wavered or forgot.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the family of our friend, and that this Committee will attend his funeral in a body.

GEO. A. MUMFORD,
Secretary.

The Illegal Voting Case.

CANANDAIGUA, June 21—District Attorney Crowley to-day entered a *nolle prosequi* in each of the cases of the fourteen women indicted with Miss Anthony for illegal voting, and the Court anjourned *sine die*.

Funeral of Horace F. Clark.

The funeral services over the remains of Horace F. Clark took place at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church building, and were private. The funeral arrangements were very simple. Rev. Dr. Adams referred briefly to the great executive abilities of the deceased. The following were the pall bearers: Wm. H. Leonard, Charles O'Conor, Wm. M. Evarts, Chas. A. Rapallo, Wm. Orton, John Q. Jones, Albert Keep, Chester W. Chapin, Richard Schell, Wm. Butler Duncan, Joseph B. Varnum and E. B. Westry, The remains were conveyed to Woodlawn Cemetery.

WAHINGTON.

Rumors That War Documents Have Been Stolen—No Credence Placed in the Reports.

Statements having recently been made that valuable papers relating to courts martial, army frauds, etc., had been ab-abstracted from the War Department, a special inquiry was made to-day at the Adjutant General's office and Bureau of of Military Justice as to the truth of the reports. The reply was that the only information on the subject which had reached the officer in charge was through the newspapers. The system of dealing with all papers received, and their preservation was explained, showing that there could be no theft of any particular documents without the connivence of clerks and watchmen, whose character for trustworthiness is unquestioned. It was also ascertained that similar statements of loss or abstraction have heretofore been circulated by persons who have applied for, but been refused particular documents to be used for private purposes. The government being the custodian of the archives, have made use of them only in furthering public interests. The Secretary of War, however, has taken steps to ascertain exactly how much truth, if any, there is in the rumors, and at the proper time the result will be made known.

A Yacht Sold.

The United States Yacht America was sold at the Naval Academy yesterday for $5,000. The Secretary of the Navy has to ratify the sale to make it valid. The government guarantees no title, it is supposed for the reason that there may be some who never gave up their right to the prize money from her, when she was presented to the government by a part at least of her captors.

Heavy Frauds Discovered in the Settlement of the Montana War Claims

Much excitement is caused by the defalcation of J. W. Butterfield, clerk in the second Comptrollers office, in connection with the adjustment of the Montana war claims, for which Congress, at its last session, appropriated over half a million of dollars. Upwards of $300,000 have thus far been paid. It is alleged by various parties that Leander M. Black, of Montana, and A. J. Insley, of Kansas, had given Alex. Cummings, Adjutant General of Montana, $25,000 in vouchers, in consideration of his issuing to them the quota of vouchers claimed by him. When these vouchers were presented here for payment by P. A. Largey, of Montana, to whom Cummings had hypothicated them, Messrs. Black and Insley protested against it, claiming them as their property. An attempt was made to settle the matter judicially, but in the meantime $22,000 of the money was paid by Butterfield to Black and Insley. Nothstanding they had, it is alleged also given to a party in Washington vouchers to the amount of $15,000 for influence with the Indian bureau in futherance of the Indian contracts several years ago, and which also was presented for collection. The matter will be investigated by the Secretary of Treasury.

Probabilities.

For New England, Monday, falling barometer, gentle and fresh northeasterly to southeasterly winds and increasing cloudiness, with rain areas.

For Middle States and lower lake region fresh and occasionally brisk easterly to southerly winds, and generally cloudy weather and rain areas.

or FSouth Atlantic States light to fresh southeast and southwest winds, partly cloudy weather and occasionally rain areas.

From Tennessee and Missouri northward over the Upper Lake region, fresh and occasionally brisk southwesterly or southeasterly winds, generally cloudy weather and rain areas.

MISSOURI.

Bold Attempt to Rob a Bank—The Leader Killed and His two Confederates Captured.

KANSAS CITY, June 21.—A special to the *Times* from Chillicothe, Missouri, gives an account of an attempt to rob the People's Bank of that city last night. It appears that Smith Rambo, a wealthy farmer, but who sustains a notoriously bad character, living in the southern part of the county arranged a plan with some confederates to seize the cashier of the bank and hold him as a hostage, and compel his wife to open the bank and vault. A pretended confederate named Brook disclosed the design, and when Rambo went to the cashier's house about half-past ten o'clock last night to carry out the plan, he was confronted by a party of citizens, and after some parley was instantly killed, being riddled with bullets. Two confederates named Monso and Monroe, were captured this morning. They are now in jail.

A Heinous Crime—Summary Punishment.

FRANKLIN, June 21.—A young German girl named Lizzie Koch, was ravished this morning by a negro named George Fields, near Augusta, about ten miles west of this place. Fields was followed by the sheriff and other officers, and was arrested near La Badie and taken back to Augusta, when he was hung by a mob, Everything is quiet now. The negro is still hanging.

NEBRASKA.

The Libel Suit of Governor Furnas.

OMAHA, June 21.—The libel suit of R. W. Furnas, Governor of Nebraska, against the Omaha *Herald* is in progress before Judge Lake, of this city. The suit wes brought on account of charge made at the time of his election that he had taken a bribe to influence his vote while a member of the Nebraska Leigislature sixteen years ago.

Yesterday, two men, a negro and a white man, entered the house of Mr. O'Donnell, about twelve miles west of Sidney station, Neb., and robbed the house, and shot Mrs. O'Donnell, dangerously wounding her, A party started in pursuit of the robbers and found them near Potter station and killed both of them. The name of the white man is given as Phillips and the name of the negro is supposed to be E. Berry

THE NEW SCREEN LAW.

Demonstration of the Allegheny County Miners.

The Past, the Present and the Future —A Large and Creditable Turnout With a View to Securing Future Legislation.

Yesterday was celebrated by the Coal Miners of this section as a grand gala day, chiefly to demonstrate to the public at large an idea of their strength and, beyond that, to inaugurate the new screen law which went into operation the 25th day of June. This legislation, however does not fully meet the wishes of our colliers. It

THE OBJECT OF THE DEMONSTRATION.

is acceptable only as a half-way measure.

On that account, yesterday's demonstration cannot be regarded as the earnest endorsement, on the miners's part, of the screen law. It is really because they do not like the screen-bill, which they consider but a half-way measure that they demonstrate, and hope to effect a greater and closer union. Their political views look to further legislation, and hence the procession yesterday. The general public is probably not aware of the fact that nearly all the miners employed in this section of the State are paid at a certain rate per bushel, the amount mined by each person being noted at the various works and easily determined by the number of "wagons" (cars) sent to the check house by the miner. At the mines in this vicinity, screens or sieves are used, and at most of the works all coal mined is first passed over these screens before the amount for which the miner is paid is ascertained. That portion which passes over the screen is designated as lump or merchantable coal, and that which passes through the meshes is known to the trade as nut coal or slack. At the last session of the Legislature, concerted action having been taken in the meantime, a bill was pressed providing that the meshes should be of a certain size; that all coal passing through the meshes should be called nut coal, and that all other coal should be classed as unmerchantable.

THE SCREEN BILL.

It also provided that the miners should have the right to demand pay for all coal mined, whether nut or lump, and also provided that in case of refusal on the part of the operators to pay the amounts which might be due, that the miners should have the right to bring suit to recover the same. It further provided that the miners should have the right to appoint one of their own number to watch the weighing of all coal mined at the pit where they might be employed, and still further provided that in case of dispute between the inspector and the weighmaster appointed by the operators the differences should be submitted to an arbitrator. The act contained another provision to the effect that the inspector should have the right to demand to have the scales adjusted by the County Gauger when he thought they were out of order. There was a final section attached under which the operator violating any of the provisions of the act, on conviction, would be subjected to fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

A determined effort was made to push this bill through, but the coal operators fought it quite as vigorously. It was finally adopted, but not until it was shorn of what the operators considered its most objectionable features. The principal amendments were the striking out of the final clause and the taking on of a proviso that the act should not be so construed as to prevent operators from making any contract they might see proper with the miners in their employ. In this shape the bill became a law, and while by no means what they desired, the miners concluded to accept it, and to make another effort at the next meeting of the Legislature to put it in such a shape as to meet their views. The new law went into effect yesterday, and it was to celebrate the event, and for the other purposes stated above that the demonstration was projected.

THE ARRANGEMENTS

for yesterday's demonstration were complete, and the line of procession moved earlier than is usual on occasions of public celebration. In fact,

SO PROMPTLY

did the delegations arrive on the ground that only half an hour after the appointed time (11 o'clock A. M.) the procession started. The several points of formation were at the corners of Smithfield and Water streets, Water and Grant, Water and Wood, and Grant street and Third avenue.

The column was formed in four divisions. The first comprised all the representatives from the pits on the Pan Handle route, Saw Mill Run, Castle Shannon, Keeling's works, Brownstown, Beck's Run, and Six Mile Ferry.

The Second Division was composed of the miners from pits along the Monongahela river from Green Springs up to Elizabeth.

The Third Division embraced miners from the pits on the Connellsville route.

The Fourth Division embraced representatives from the pits located on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Fifth Division was composed of miners from Sandy Creek and Plum Creek, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and Hite's works, on the West Penn road.

THE PROCESSION.

At half past eleven o'clock the column moved in the following order:

Chief Marshal, John Cain, and Wm. Smith and Bernard McVay, Aids.
Detachment of City Police under command of Lieut. McCurry.
Mansfield Cornet Band.
Delegation from District No. 1, five hundred strong.
Washington Cornet Band.
Delegation from Pittsburgh on Pan Handle Route.
Miners from Oak Hill headed by Turtle Creek Cornet Band.
Little Saw Mill Run Delegation.
Union Cornet Band.
Beck's Run Delegation.
Mt. Oliver Cornet Band
Delegation from Coal Bluffs, Washington county.
Braddock's Silver Cornet Band.
Delegation from Braddock's Field.
West Elizabeth Band.
Delegation from the works in and around West Elizabeth.
Dravosburg Band.
Allequippa Division of Miners.
Wildwood Brass Band.
Delegation from the New York and Cleveland Gas Company's Works, Sandy Creek.
Delegation from Armstrong, Dickson & Co.'s Works, Sandy Creek.
Germania Band, of Allegheny.
Delegation from the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company's Works, Plum Creek.
East Deer Miners' Cornet Band.
Delegation from Works at Hite's Station.

BANNERS AND MOTTOES.

There was a profuse display of banners and mottoes all along the line. On one banner was the following: "Allequippa No. 9. In the Union there is strength, and we shall be stronger yet." On the reverse: "The Union forever and freedom for all, for an unjust measure is an abomination to the Lord." The Mansfield delegation had the following: "Our Motto: Justice, Equality and Protection to American Labor." On the reverse "By Industry we Thrive," On another banner from the same district, was the inscription "American Labor Must be Represented." "Liberty and Justice is all we Demand." The Turtle Creek delegation had the following couplet inscribed upon their banner: "Hurrah, for the 25th of June; we hope to have a small screen soon." A banner carried by representatives from the Pan Handle pits, was: "Let justice be done though the Heavens fall.". The Saw Mill Run delegation carried an elegant silk banner, with portraits of George Archibald and August Steiner painted thereon. Over the portraits was the inscription "Honor to the Miners' Champions." The Braddocks delegation carried a banner with the following: "We will vote for the men who support our cause;" "We wish to avoid strikes;" "Miners ask for just weight and measures." On the Rock Run miners' banner was, "United we stand, divided we fall;" "The laborer is worthy of his hire." The Sandy Creek banner gave representations of the condition of the miners before and after the screen law, and on one side was the quotation "An Unjust Measure is an Abomination in the Sight of God." The Plum Creek miners carried a banner showing on one side the interior of a "check house" at a coal mine with a miner weighman inspecting the scales. On the other was an incline showing a screen. Below the latter was the inscription, "All We ask is Justice."

THE ROUTE.

There were about two thousand men in line, besides a noticeably large number of processionists on the sidewalks. The column marched along the following route: Up Smithfield street to Fifth avenue, along Fifth to Market, thence to Sixth street and across the suspension bridge; along Federal to Ohio street, then to the park and via Anderson street to the Ninth street bridge over to Pittsburgh, and by Liberty, Wood and Fourth streets to Smithfield street, across the bridge and up Carson street to McClurg's grove, where a temporary stand had been erected.

THE MASS MEETING.

Here, after the different delegations had assembled, the assemblage was called to order by the selection of J. Morrison Davis, editor of the *Labor Tribune*, of this city, to the chair.

Mr. Davis returned thanks for the honor, and then addressed the assemblage at length He closed by reading a letter from Senator Miles Humphreys regretting his inability to be present, and expressing his sympathy with the movement.

Hon. Jno. Latta, was then introduced and delivered an able and effective speech. Addresses were also made by Messrs. Steiner, Patterson, Woolslayer and Archibald, after which the meeting adjourned.

We are free to say that the entire proceedings, including the procession, were characterized by good order, and were in every respect creditable to the participants.

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Allegheny Board of Health.

The Allegheny Board of Health met last evening to take preventive measures against the approach of the cholera. Among other things they recommend the Street Commissioners to construct sewers along Spring Garden and Butcher's Run. The Mayor was requested to direct the police to report all nuisances to the Health Officer, who was instructed to prosecute all violations of the sanitary laws. It was decided to give notice of the determination of the Board through the daily papers, so that all concerned may govern themselves accordingly. In regard to disinfecting the sewers no decided action was taken.

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Another Regatta.

The Columbia Boat Club, of Allegheny, have made arrangements for a regatta to take place on the last Saturday in August. A gold medal will be given to the successful oarsmen. At the August regatta nine medals will be offered, and the races will be as follows: 1st class single scull; 2d class single scull; 3d class single scull; 1st class double scull; 1st class four-oard scull. The course will be from the Allegheny Suspension bridge to the Mechanic street bridge and return, a distance of two miles.

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It is Impossible

to ignore those terrible nameless diseases that annually sweep so many hapless victims into the grave. We are compelled to recognize them, and it is the good Samaritan's duty to try and cure them. Helmbold's Buchu stands unrivalled for all such diseases. Get the genuine, which has proprietor's private proprietary stamp. Beware of counterfeits. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

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TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

The Directors of the Pacific Railroad Company met yesterday in Boston and passed appropriate resolutions relative to the death of Horace F. Clark and Oakes Ames.

The post offices at Charlestown, Chelsea, East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, Cambridge, North Cambridge, Somerville, East Somerville, Harrison Square, Dorchester, Mattapan and Neponset, Massachusetts, are all made sub-stations of the Boston Post Office.

Eight jurors were obtained yesterday in the Woodhull case, New York, when the panel was exhausted. A fine of $250 was entered against delinquent jurors and a panel of 300 ordered for to-morrow,

The Alumni of the University at Lewisburg, at a meeting this afternoon, passed a resolution condemning the action of the Faculty and Trustees in their opposition to secret societies by a vote of 2 to 1.

An application was made to Gov. Dix for the pardon of Daniel Galvin, who was sentenced in January, 1872 to three and a half years in the State Prison for manslaughter committed in Brooklyn on the day of the Orange riots. The Governor asked for the minutes of the testimony.

Advices from leaders of the McEnery party in Louisiana says, if there is to be a new election in that State, they desire it to be exclusively under the control of the Federal Government, and assert that if Gov. Kellogg and his associates are allowed in any way to control or even to intermeddle with it, the friends of McEnery and opponents of Kellogg will have nothing to do with the election.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	115⅛
United States 6s, 1881, bid	116¾
United States 6s (Coupons.	121¼
United States 5-20s, 1862	115⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	115½
United States 5-20s, 1865	117⅜
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	119
United States 5-20s, 1867	120⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid.	120
United States 10-40s	112
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	113
Currency Sixes	114¾
New 5 Per Cents	113⅛

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PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, June 26, 1873.

REMARKS—We have nothing very new or important to note in regard to the leading articles of trade; the demand for most articles was fair, the season taken into consideration. The weather has been changeable; we have had occasional showers which cannot fail to benefit the crops, which for some time past have been suffering. Flour—The market was steady but not very active and buyers were purchasing sparingly. The market in the East and West is reported very dull. The receipts continue fair with an ample stock on the market. Bacon—The market has undergone no quotable change, previous prices being maintained. The stock in first hands is large, in order to meet the wants of the trade during the heated term. Grain—The market was dull with a declining tendency. This, however; has been the situation for some time. Wheat is steadily declining, so that prices at present are very uncertain and perfect figures difficult to obtain. Oats, corn and rye are equally dull.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last review:

Flour, bbls	2,046
Apples, bbls	25
Oats, sks	2,214
Corn, sks	662
Butter, pks	20
Cheese, bxs	211
Bacon, tcs	126
Wheat, sks	532

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off; The supply however is equal to the demand; we have no change to note; sales were reported at $3, 3 50a4 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand was only limited as the season is drawing to a close; the range of prices are 45a55c per gallon.

ALE—The supply was up with the demand; the present rates are: India ale $11 per bbl; XX ale $10. Porter $10. X ale $8a9 per bbl; half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—Are unchanged as relates to prices or demands; we omit figures.

BUTTER—The demand is improving, there is however no change in prices; we note sales in a jobbing way: medium to choice 12a16c; common is dull and difficult to quote.

BEANS—The stock in first hands is only a small one; holders are firm in their views with sales at $2 75a3 25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—The demand is steadily improving. The stock on sale is known to be a light one. The extreme prices for the various grade are 5a8a9c per pound.

BAGGING—Market quiet, with regular sales of Penn mill two bush 35c; half bush 42c, and three bush 50c.

CHEESE—We can report large receipts and a moderate demand, with sales of factory 11¾a12c; to the trade 12¾a13c; in a jobbing way Sweitzer Ohio 16a17c per pound.

CARBON OIL—Market very dull sales of standard brands being made at 16a16½c by the car load.

COUNTRY BACON.—In moderate demand at prices that have ruled for some time, being unchanged.

CANNED GOODS—The demand is improving. Prices however are without change. Peeches; 3 lb. cans $3 00 per doz. Corn Winslows $2 90a3 00; tomatoes $2 40a2 50 per dozen.

CEMENT.—The supply keeps near with the demand. We quote; Bason's hydraulic $2 00a2 25; Louisville $2 25a 2 50c; Calcined plaster $4 25a4 50c; Land plaster $3a3 35c; lime, Cleveland $1 75a 2 00; Eastern $1 50a1 75.

DRIED FRUITS are dull, prices are very uncertain. We omit them in this issue.

EGGS are selling in a regular way at 17c per dozen.

FLOUR.—We have to report a dull market, Prices are very weak, the supply evidently exceeds the demand. The rates are; spring wheat $7 00a7 50c; red winter $ 800a8 50c; flour dull $5 00a5 50

POULTRY—There is always a good demand for spring chickens at this season. We quote sales at 50a65c per pair as to size.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Market well supplied. Dealers report a fair local demand at the following: Hams, s. c. canvassed 14½c; shoulders 9½c; plain 8½c; breakfast bacon 12½c; dried beef 19c; rib sides 9½c; short rib 10c; clear 10½c. Mess pork $17 50 per bbl. Lard—Prime leaf tierces 9⅜c; refined for summer use 10c; buckets 11c.

RAGS—Are steady at 3¼a3½c.

SEEDS—The only demand was for flax seed, with sales at $2 10a2 12½ per bush.

WHISKY—Steady. High wines 94a95c per gallon.

GRAIN—The market was dull and prices are very uncertain. Wheat dull with a declining tendency, prices are too uncertain to quote, we omit figures. Oats are also dull, being over stocked we hear of sales of mixed 43c; prime white 44a45c. Corn, the stock of shelled is small and so was the demand, we quote on track 54a55c; free in elevator 56a57c; ear corn can be obtained at the same price. Rye dull, we hear of offers to sell at 75a80c. Barley, there is no demand, prices nominal.

HAY—The market was dull with more sellers than buyers, this however has been the situation for some time, an improvement in prices would no doubt be acceptable at least to holders, baled is quiet at $18a20a24 per ton, as to quality.

POTATOES—With a light supply to operate with, the market was a firm one with the advantage on the side of sellers, sales of old in a jobbing way $1a1 10; new scarce and held at $7a8 per bbl.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, June 26, 1873.

REMARKS—The market continus dull in all departments; the raw material sold at Parker's at $2 00 per bbl, the lowest point touched for some time; we heard of no transactions here, and prices are very uncertain.

CRUDE.

Very dull; offered here at 5½a5⅝c; we heard of no transactions; at Parker's sales to the extent of 9,000 bbls were made as follows: 4,000 bbls at $2 05; 2,000 do at $2 02½ and 3,000 do $2 00, this being the lowest point reached for some time.

For prices at other points in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the nominal rates are 15⅝a 16c per gallan. Philadelphia delivery 18⅜18½c; futures uncertain.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm with a good demand; we note sales of city make at $2 25; country $2 15.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 25.—The *Herald* says: The market was quiet and weak; bidding $2 10 on the upper road with sales at $2 10a2 12½, closing at $2 12½; at Oil City there was little doing; bidding $2 20 and asking $2 35; at Parker's $2 00 was the outside figure at the close, and closed quiet with the following sales:

UPPER ROAD.

500	bbls	spot	$2 12½
500	do	do	2 10
300	do	do	2 10
1,000	do	do	2 12½

OIL CITY.

2,000	do	do	2 22½
1,000	do	do	2 25

PARKER'S.

2,000	do	do	2 05
2,000	do	do	2 05
1,000	do	do	2 02½
1,000	do	do	2 02½
2,000	do	do	2 00
1,000	do	do	2 00

NEW YORK, June 25.—Closing of the 24th. Crude in bulk 8c bid; 8⅛a8¼c asked for July deliveries; refined is a little unsettled with the demand moderate; sales of 10,000 bbls east half of July at 18⅜c; spot deliveries 18⅜a18½c; cases 21c; Philadelphia delivery, no business of importance reported. Refined 18½a18⅝c for June; 18½c for futures.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Market dull; straw white 18½c; crude 7⅝c in bulk and 12¾a13c in bbls; cases 23½c; futures, 18½ a18⅝c.

ROUSEVILLE, June 25.—The market was quiet and dull at $2 05.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 25.—Market weak at $2 05.

TIDIOUTE, June 25.—Market quiet and dull with no sales as yet.

OIL CITY, June 25.—Market quiet at $2 25.

TITUSVILLE, June 25.—Market unchanged and nothing doing: spot $2 10a 2 12½.

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ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, June 26, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards reached, all told, fully one thousand head, the majority of them being Chicago stock; there were also lots from Butler, Green and Washington counties, and by way of variety, a few from the East Liberty Yards. The quality of the stock was mixed country of common to good medium and choice. The runs of common were the lightest of the season. The market opened early and prices were from 15 to 35c per cwt olwer than last week, the greatest decline being on common stock. There were more common cattle, such as cows, on sale than has been here for six moths, and on such trade was exceedingly bad. They had the effect of making a market for medium stock, which sold very slow. On the whole the market was a very unsatisfactory one for drovers, many of whom complained about losing money. Following are the prices on which the differen grades and kinds sold.

PRICES.

Extra 1,300 steers	$6 75
Extra 1,200	6 35a6 50
Prime 1,100	6 00a6 25
Fair 1,000	5 75a5 90
Common	5 25a5 50
Bulls	3 00a4 00
Cows	3 00a4 50
Stockers	4 75

FRESH COWS.

The number of fresh cows on sale was fair, but the market was slow and dull, not many changing hands. Prices were lower, the decline reaching about $5 per head. The current rates were as follows:

Prime	$45 00a55 00
Fair	30 00a40 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-day reached fully fourteen hundred head. The market like that of cattle was slow and sellers complained about the hard state of trade. All agree thatprices are lower. Among the sales were the following:

M. Fleming sold 20 head of Butler county lambs at $3 00a3 50 per head and 20 head of sheep averaging 100 lbs at $4 50 per cwt.

J. Keefer sold 71 head of lambs at $1 50 a3 50 per head, and 35 head of sheep at $2 00a3 00 per head.

M. Hines sold 83 head Beaver county sheep and lambs at prices ranging from $2 00a3 50 per head.

J. F. Nelly sold 83 head of Armstrong county lambs at $1 60a3 00 per head, and 20 head of sheep averaging 94 lbs at $4 75 per cwt.

John Montgomery sold 53 head of Armstrong county lambs at $1 25a3 00 per head.

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PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, June 26, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle continues fair and the attendance of buyers good, but they are disposed to talk lower prices. The result was that the sales were not large for the reason that reports from the East continues unfavorable for holders and the tendency was downward. The quality of he stock was considerably mixed, being of all grades and kinds. Early in the week the sales were principally to country dealers, small cattle being most favored, say from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. At the present time there is very little stock coming srom Ohio, but dealers will soon be looking for cattle from there and also from Kansas and Texas via St. Louis and Chicago. The following are the current rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$6 50
Extra 1,400	6 50
Extra 1,300 lb steers	$6 10a6 25
Prime 1,200 lb steers	5 75a6 00
Fair 1,100 lbs steers	5 25a5 50
Fair 1,000	5 10a5 25
Bulls	3 00a3 50
Stockers	3 50a4 75

STOCKERS.

The run of stockers this week was light, and the demand was not so good as it was some time ago, and sales were made slowly. Prices remain unchanged and with few cattle offering, but will not get lower for some time.

HOGS.

The sun of hegs continues fair; the demand has fallen off very materially and prices have correspondingly declined; it is possible that a good many hogs will have to be shipped out in first hands before the close of the week. There is a good many contracted hogs on the market and as soon as they run out dealers look for a better market; on the whole the market was an unsatisfactory one. Prices are tending downward. We quote nominally as follows:

PRICES:

Extra Philadelphia	$5 25
Prime do	5 10a5 20
Prime Yorkers	5 00
Fair do	4 85

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep was fair. There has been no material change in prices since our last report. Buyers are taking some stock, but at low figures. Western men complain about losing money and, on the whole trade is bad and unsatisfactory. Following are the rates current:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs	$5 25
do 95 do	5 00
do 90 do	4 85a4 95

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PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, June 26, 1873.

The wool season is drawing near the time that liberal sales should be inaugurated, but up to this time there has been but little done; the fact is that dealers are too wide apart in their views; we have seldom noticed the same amount of inactivity at this season of the year. It seems that buyers have made up their minds as to what they will pay, and unless holders accept their terms sales will necessarily be restricted. The nominal rates were as follows:

Common fleece	35a36c.
Medium fleece	38a40c.
Tub washed	40a42c
Fine fleece	40a43c.
Unwashed	24a28c.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The July disbursements interest upon the public debt, which commenced to-day, will reach $26,000,000, nearly all gold. The total disbursements for July at this point for interest, dividends, etc., is estimated at $75,000,000, mixed values. Money easy at 4a5 on call. Sterling dull and steady at 9 3-16a9⅜ for sixty days, and 10⅛a10¼ for sight.

Gold moderately active, Bears and bulls both confident, and ranges from 115⅛a 115⅜, the closing rates. Loans were made at 1a3 per cent. Clearings, $49,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $493,000. Customs receipts, $253,000. Export of specie, $268,900, mostly in silver. The steamer Cambria, sailing to-morrow, has a specie engagement of $650,000, gold coin. Governments quiet and steady. A quantity of new five per cent. bonds for the syndicate was forwarded to day per Russia. State bonds dull.

Stocks quiet and without an important feature. A small advance was established in the forenoon, but after one o'clock the market reacted slightly, closing steady. The fluctuations of the day were only ⅛a ½ per cent. The Union Pacific was most active, the stock selling at 24⅜ 24¼a24⅜. Harlem and Lackawana were firmer, the former advancing from 125¼ to 126 and the latter from 97¼ to 98, clearing at a partial reaction. Other changes were: Pacific Mail 37⅛, 37⅝, 38¼, 38; Western Union 84⅜, 85¼, 84⅜; Northwest 71, 70½, 71 70⅜; St. Paul 50⅜, 51⅛, 50⅜; Ohios 38¼, 38⅜, 38⅜. The old clique seem to be buying back their stock. Wabash 67⅝a 37½; Atlantic Pacific 23a22; Erie dull at 63a63⅛. The market closed dull and weak, with a little outside demand.

DRY GOODS.

Cotton goods market quiet, but prices steady in first hands. Jobbing trade dull in all branches. Prints quiet and old styles fancies are selling low. Allens and Conestoga prints new 11c. Ginghams move slowly at irregular prices. Lawns and percales fairly active. Woolens for men's wear in better demand by clothiers at steady rates. No. 12 black gros grain ribbons and sash widths in good request. Llama lace shawls and jackets brish.

PRODUCE.

Cotton in better request; middling upland 21c. Flour in moderate demand; white wheat extra $7 20a8 30; extra Ohio $6 45a8 50; St. Louis $6 75a10 75. Corn meal steady but more active at $3 20a 3 25. Whisky lower at 92½c. Wheat in moderate demand; rejected spring $1 20a 1 24; No 2 do, $1 48; northwest $1 48. Rye quiet at 86c. Barley unchanged. Malt quiet at $1. Corn firmer; old and new western mixed 56a58c; yellow western 64c. Oats active; new mixed western 42a44c. Eggs quiet and steady at 16a17c. Hops dull. Leather quiet at 28a30c. Wool dull; double extra fleeced 62½c. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio 17½a19c. Sugar steady at 7 1-16a7⅛c. Crude petroleum 8⅛c; refined 19⅜c. Provisions—Pork quiet; new mess $16. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet, middles quiet; long clear 8½c. Lard, steamed 8 3-16a9⅛c. Butter quiet at 14a 20c. Cheese in good request at 11⅜a13½c.

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Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Flour dull but unchanged; all sales private. Wheat quiet and weak, especially for spot and for June; No 2 spring $1 19 for spot or for June; $1 16a1 16⅛ for July; $1 13½ for August; No 1 spring sales at $1 23½a1 24; No 2 do $1 07; rejected at 88½c. Corn demand fair and market firm; No 2 regular 31c cash; fresh do 34c cash, July 33½c. Oats steady at 28½a29c; 28½c for July. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 2 29a29½c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull at 14c cash; lard steady at 8c cash or for July. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6c; bacon steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 87½c.

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Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour dull at $6 50a7 50. Wheat dull and declined to $1 25a1 30. Corn, demand good at 42a43c. Oats dull and lower at 30a42c. Rye steady at 65a 67c. Groceries steady. Eggs dull and unchanged. Pork steady at $15 37½a 15 50. Lard dull and nominal at 8a8¼c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 8c; sales of clear sides at 8½c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 7½c; sales of clear rib sides at 9c; clear sides 9½c.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

DIED.

McCOOK—At New Lisbon, Ohio, on Monday evening, June 23d, Dr. GEORGE McCOOK, aged seventy-nine years.

KIRBY—On Monday morning, June 23, at 3 o'clock, THOMAS W. KIRBY, aged 24 years.

MURPHY—On Thursday, June 10, at 2 o'clock, ALFRED HUGH, son of Hugh and Minnie Murphy, aged seven months.

RICE—On Sunday, June 22, at 6 o'clock P. M., MARY ELLEN, infant daughter of Charles and Isabella Rice.

DITHRIDGE—On Sunday morning, June 22, 1873, EDWARD DITHRIDGE, aged 69 years.

LAUGHLIN—At Homewood, on Sabbath evening, June 22, PHILA BURTCH, daughter of F. B. and M. B. Laughlin, aged 6 years, 5 months and 28 days.

MELLON—On Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock, Mrs. JANE, wife of the late John Mellon, Esq.

BURNS—On Saturday at 11:30 P. M. KATIE ANTONIA, infant daughter of John and Lizzie Burns, aged 1 year and 7 months.

POWERS—On June 22d at 8½ o'clock A. M., MARY POWERS, aged 48 years.

KENNEY—On Wednesday morning, June 25th, 1873, Mrs. MARY A. widow of the late J. McKenney, in the 41st year of her age.

ROBERTSON—At his residence, in Franklin township, Allegheny county, on Thursday, the 19th inst., JOHN ROBERTSON, aged 71 years.

CHARLES' AIR AND WATER TIGHT cases possess advantages over all others for the purposes of interment, preservation or transportation of bodies. Can be seen and examined at No. 181 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny city, Pa.

ISAAC CHARLES, Undertaker.

Mental Depression.

Mental depression is a disease of the nervous system, and, of all the ills flesh is heir to, it is the one that excites the least sympathy. It is a subject of frequent jests, and is called by various derisive terms; but, although it is often laughed at, it is not easy to laugh the patient out of the belief that his ills are all real, for it is a real disorder—the general features of which are constant fear, anxiety and gloom. The external senses, as well as the mental faculties, often manifest symptoms of derangement. Noise, as of falling water, and ringing in the ears are complained of, while black specks and fiery sparks frequently flit before the vision. Admonitions like these should not be disregarded, as they may, if neglected, terminate in insanity. The seat of the disease is in the brain and nervous system, and to control the malady it is necessary to use a powerful tonic and alterative, which will correct and tone those organs without inflaming the brain. This is the secret of the success of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in cases of this kind, for which it is the safest as well as the best of restoratives. In fact it is the only pure and reliable tonic stimulant known. Many nostrums, purporting to be tonics, are puffed up from time to time in the newspapers, but the sufferer had better let them alone. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has proven itself, by many years' trial, to be in every respect what it is represented to be.

The Law of Possession.

You had at one time a healthy and vigorous body, or constitution. It began to fail at such a time, as near as you can mind. Disease invaded it; at what door it entered you are not sure, but you are sure that it is fast falling into decay. If your roof leaked you would shingle it; if the hogs broke into your corn-field you would dog them out; if your horse got lame you would see to it and have him cured. Worse than neglect, then, it is to delay in procuring the means to restore your health and renew your constitution. It is to you one of the most valuable possessions of which God has given you charge. Take care of it. You cannot cure a chronic disease in a day, or a week, or a month, but it is curable if you have not allowed it to progress too far. Consumption itself is curable by proper means, but you must not let it go too far. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure will always cure it before it gets headway; it will sometimes carry it off when it has seized upon the constitution. We cannot impress too forcibly upon the minds of our readers that Dr. Keyser and his remedies are the most valuable of any with which we are acquainted in the cure of any chronic disease. His treatise can be had free by addressing him at Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

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78 Nassau street, New York.

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